MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,568—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 23-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C.R. Edwards	22d Mar.
ML ORIENTAL	5300	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
† BERAR	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4296	800	I. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5300	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	24st ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parlitt	28th Mar
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5.000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5.000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5.000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	500	25th Mar.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

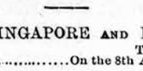
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	17th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

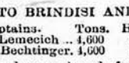


BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar. 1889
ASIA	Wm. Russell.	3550	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3389	480 3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Lund	3514	480 17th ,,
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3347	480 20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480 29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480 20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Commander R. G. TAIT, will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 19th instant. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.
For Rates of Passages, &c., please apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 24th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

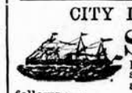
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



SPLENDID First-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows :—

	Tons.	Commander	for sailing about
CITY OF EDINBURGH	3,212	W. H. Barham	6th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

OMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about MONDAY, the 25th March 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.
AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Rs. 1-10 per 2 lb. tin.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1lb. tins, 7 annas each.

KEILLER'S CHERRY.	KEILLER'S APRICOT.

1lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkts., per pkt	Rs.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 2 ,, ,, ...	,,	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 5 lb. catties, per catty	,,	6 12
SOUCHONG FINEST in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt...	,,	2 12
PEKOE FINEST in 2 ,, ,, ...	,,	3 0
HYSON YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt. ...	,,	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE FINEST, 1 lb. pkt. ...	,,	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. ...	,,	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 ,, ...	,,	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	,,	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHOT CARTRIDGES,
"FIELD" LOADED.

	Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14, and 16 Gauge ... per 100	9	8
Do. Blue, Do. 12 ... per 100	10	0
Do. Green, Do. 12 and 20 ... per 100	11	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUIREMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good Smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	...	Rs. 3-8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,,	...	,, 3-4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,,	...	,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.
MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality and surprised only at its moderate price.

Rs. 69 per dozen.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED,
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON.	CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL.	CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.
Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.
The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

BADHAM, PILE & Co. Ld.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne' Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. Ld., have just received a beautiful Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to stand the Indian Climate with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India, and invite an early Inspection.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	...	...	...	... Rs. 750
,, 2 ,, 5 ,, ,,	...	...	...	... ,, 775
,, 3 ,, 5 ,, ,,	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	...	...	... ,, 1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, opposite the Clock Tower, AND POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

TRUNKS, BAGS, LIGHT & DURABLE.
HOLD-ALLS, &c. PORTMANTEAUS.

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.
THE BEST CHOICE IN THE EAST. ALL NEW GOODS.
DECK CHAIRS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or EXPANDING BAGS	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or CARRIAGE BAGS	12	0	to	20	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING BAGS, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO BAGS, Sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED BAGS	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE BAGS, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8		...	
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OX HIDE, very Roomy	32	0	to	36	0

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—POSTED RETURN.

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE. BOMBAY

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
PHILLIPS'
makes a
COOLING, REFRESHING, AND WHOLESOME DRINK.
Prevents "Liver," Increases the Appetite, "Lightens" the Body.
Purifies the Blood.
Per quart bottle, each Re. 1-4 ; Per dozen bottles, Rs. 13-8.

POONA. Temple House, Camp and Bhoodwar Peith, City. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Year ending 31st December, 1888, of Rs. 50 per Whole Share, and Rs. 12½ per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1889, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1889.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share for the Half-year, ended 31st December 1888, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 28th March 1889, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1889, both days inclusive.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the office of N. M. WADIA, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 18th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD, AND CLARK *VS.* W. TAYLOR, JUN., & Co. (LIMITED).

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on the 22nd February 1889, before Mr. Justice Stirling, application was made for an injunction to restrain the defendants from making up their goods in such a way as to represent to purchasers that they were the goods of the plaintiffs. Both parties are manufacturers of French Polish. The plaintiffs having obtained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1878, put a representation of medals printed in red, on their label, with a view of having a distinctive label for their polish It was stated that, their article had become known in the Indian markets as the "Lal Mohur," or red medal polish, and that the defendants, with a view to obtain the benefit of their reputation thus gained, had also put a red medal on their labels. The defendants denied the allegation, and charged the plaintiffs with having copied their label. Mr. Aston, Q.C., and Mr. Willis Bund, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. Hornell represented the defendants. His Lordship thought that the defendants had added the medals to the label not for the purpose of legitimately informing the public they had obtained medals, but for the purpose of making the labels as near as possible like the plaintiffs,' and therefore ordered that the defendants, William Taylors Jun., & Co., Ld., their Servants and Agents, be restrained until judgment in their action or until further order from using upon tin flasks or other receptacles containing French Polish, the Red Medals and line above in a manner calculated to enable them to sell or pass off the defendants' French Polish as and for that of the plaintiffs.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK,
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Bombay, 18th March, 1889.

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WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager, I. M. Railway.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, the thirteenth of March, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 258 OF 1887.

PRANJIWANDAS SAMULDAS and another..Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVIND RAMJI.....Defendant.

THE Undersigned as Attorneys for the Receiver appointed herein invite offers for the purchase of two vacant pieces of land situate on either side of and in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

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A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

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Occupation _____
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

NOTES
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Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Alcock, Ashdown and Company, 4 p.m.
Polo, at Maidan, at 4-45 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Monthly Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Special Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Bible Society, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Royal Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Service of Song, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th March 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 2,76,205.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Horn Head entered the dock yesterday, the s.s. Bandora and Busheer left it on Saturday, and the s.s. Horn Head on Sunday.

POLO.—The game this evening will be at 4-45:—Stripes: Mr. Prevost (capt.), Messrs. Dixon, Daunt, Lawrence, and Steele; vs. White: Capt. Hodgkinson (capt.), Capt. Tufnell, Messrs. Nathar, Lock, and Venables, and Capt. Baxter.

"DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI."—The fifth lecture of the season 1888-89 will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 o'clock this evening by Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, on "The Industries of Western India." The lecture will be illustrated by specimens and it is open to the public."

A FEMALE THIEF.—Gunga, woman, was yesterday charged by Inspector Stanford before Mr. Hamilton with stealing three silver bangles and a gold wristlet of the collective value of Rs. 61, the property of Sayanna Posotee in Colaba on the 1st instant. The theft being reported to the police, the stolen property was traced in the possession of a Marwarree. Gunga on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mirza Abdool Rahimon, residing at Kambaker Street, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of a waistcoat in the pocket of which there were a silver watch and chain and an Afgan medal, of the collective value of Rs. 100, from his room on Saturday night last.—Nursey Vishram, living at Chinch Bunder Road, also reported to the police the theft of sundry ornaments valued at Rs. 163 from his room early on Sunday morning last.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Parel Road respecting the death of Sittaram Wittoo, aged 35 years. Deceased was a mill labourer and was subject to fainting fits, with which he was attacked frequently. On Sunday he went to a tank near the Sir Dinshaw Petit's Mill at Parel, had a wash there, and came out of the water and began to dress, when he was seized with a fit and fell on his face and died immediately. The verdict was that death was caused by heart-disease.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March.....The Ruins of Athens ...Beethoven.
Operatic Selection..The Old Guard .....Planquette.
Patrol.....West's .....A. H. West.
Valse .....Fantaisie .....Coote.
Gavotte .....D' Iphigenie-en Aulide..Gluck.
Galop .....The Planters .....Fricke.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Puddoo Ramjee, aged 30 years. Deceased was a servant to the Chief of Bore, who is at present residing at the Shastree Hall, Tardeo. On Sunday deceased together with five other fellow-servants went on a visit to some of their friends in Falkland Road, where they partook freely of country liquor. At 4 p. m. deceased was found lying unconscious, and was removed to his master's houses and from thence to the hospital, where he remained unconscious up to the time of his death, which took place at 7-35 yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of Puddoo Ramjee was caused by excessive drinking.

A DARING PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Constable Gray charged Appa Ramchundra before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a purse containing Rs. 27 from the pocket of Gumalal Tukaram, a native of Jubbulpore, on Sunday evening last in Hornby Road. The complainant, it appeared, while going along Hornby Road towards the railway terminus was set upon by the accused and two other persons. The accused then snatched the purse from an outside pocket and made off with it. Gumalal followed him up, seized him, and handed him over to the police. The purse with its contents was found in his possession. Accused on admitting a previous conviction for theft was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—His Excellency Luxamon Juggonath, the Dewan Saheb of Baroda, paid a visit to the Alexandra Institution yesterday (Monday) afternoon at 4 p. m., when there were present, besides Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee and Mr. D N. Wadia, M. A., principal of the Sir J. J. Institution, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the President, and Messrs D. F. Cama and A. S. Camdin. The honorary secretary, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, handed to His Excellency the report of the institution for the past year and the list of subscribers. The girls sang several songs in chorus and recited some nice pieces of poetry. The Dewan Saheb was much interested in the proceedings, and to express his gratification at what he had seen and heard he was pleased to promise a donation of Rs 500 for founding a prize. The Oriental Translator, Mr. Kelkar, also came in about this time, and after a few words of encouragement from the Dewan Saheb the girls sang the National Anthem. His Excellency was pleased to remark in the Visitors' Book that "the singing was excellent and the recitation very good." The Dewan Saheb was very glad to find that the donation of H. H. the Gaekwar had been used for purchasing a handsome pianoforte at a cost of over Rs. 700. The usual distribution of nosegays and thanks from the President brought the proceedings to a close.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.—The longer Mr. Hudson has remained in Bombay, the more popular has his charming little company become. On Saturday the Novelty was packed, for Mr. Hudson had promised the best programme of the season. He most assuredly kept faith with his patrons, for the selections of music, which were amply delightful and the comicalities of Mr. Hudson himself and Mr. Gilbert, which were excessively droll and clever too, excelled anything provided by the company since they opened the Novelty this visit. Complimentary benefits are always the sign of a company drawing its season to a close. Misses Walker and Harley had their benefit last week. To-morrow evening the accomplished and talented pianiste, Miss May Habgood, is to be given a benefit; and everyone may rest assured of hearing a brilliant performance by her. The local amateur, Mr. W. H. Mayers, is going to appear on this occasion and sing "The Red Coat Volunteers." Mr. Stanley and his company are going to have a busy time at the Gaiety this week. The extravaganza has been withdrawn, and now a different piece is to be given every evening. The list, too, is an admirably selected one, and it will be strange indeed if it does not attract. Last night we had "Dorothy;" to-night the evergreen and quite as popular old opera "Les Cloches de Cornville" is to be given, and for to-morrow Gilbert and Sullivan's "Raddigore" is announced. A departure will be made from opera on Thursday, when that most emotional of dramas, "East Lynne," will be played. Then on Friday night there will undoubtedly be a crowded house, for the piece is "Lalla Rookh," which created such a furore on the company's last appearance in Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th March, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·897
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)..	87·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	280

*From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS.

THE Prospects of the Wheat and Linseed Crops in the Central Provinces are reported on under date March 12th, as follows:—

"The failure of seasonable rain at sowing time was noticed in a previous report. Very little rain has fallen since that report, and practically the provinces have had to make shift without their usual cold weather rainfall. No rain to speak of fell before the middle of February, when the northern districts were visited by some thunder-storms, the fall amounting generally to about half an inch. The southern and eastern districts have had no rain at all since the end of last November.

"Wheat.—The forecasts indicate that in the northern district the wheat crop will be a very poor one. The falling off in area owing to the hardness of the ground at sowing time is in some cases, reported to be extraordinarily great. The area under wheat is estimated as being less than the normal by 20 per cent. in Damoh, by 30 per cent. in Jabalpur, by 25 per cent. in Narsingpur, and by no less than 40 per cent. in Nimar. These estimates are admittedly exceedingly rough, but making every allowance for this, it is thought that they overstate the case. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture has marched through a great part of the country to which these reports relate, and has seen nothing to warrant the conclusion that even so much as a fifth of the area ordinarily under wheat is lying prepared for sowing but unsown.

In the important wheat-growing districts of Damoh, Jabalpur, and Narsinghpur only a 6-anna outturn is expected, and the outturn in Hoshangabad—the largest wheat grower in the provinces—is only estimated at 8 annas. It is believed that these figures are too low. The crop looks poor as the straw is very short and the plants are thin. But as no damage whatever has been caused by frost or rust, the ears contain good grain, and it is not improbable that the outturn in the worst districts may be between 8 and 10 annas, if 16 annas be taken to represent a 'full average.'

Prospects are much better in the southern district, where the crop is almost, if not quite, up to average. In Chhattisgarh prospects are fair towards the north (Bilaspur), where heavy rain fell in November, but in the centre and south (comprising the large district of Raipur) an inferior crop is expected.

It is important to note that since October, a brisk export to Bombay has been going on, and this certainly does not look as if the people anticipated a very bad outturn. The export of wheat from October 1st to the 16th February for each division during each of the last three years is compared below:—

	Bags of 2½ maunds.		
	1886-87.	1887-89	1888-89.
From Jabalpur Division	54,675	36,601	94,728
,, Narbada ,,	5,14,656	3,84,405	4,31,534
,, Nagpur ,,	80,529	95,619	1,99,338
,, Chhattisgarh Division	82,910	57,682	83,853
TOTAL	7,32,770	5,74,307	8,09,453

There has, moreover, been a substantial fall in prices during the last month, and though this is mainly due to a check in export, owing to a fall of demand in Bombay, yet it indicates that no great failure is anticipated. In December prices ranged about Rs. 2-13 per maund in the north and Rs. 2-4 in the south. By the end of January they had fallen by from 2 to 4 annas a maund, and during February a further fall occurred.

Linseed.—The contraction in the linseed area is generally not as large as that in the wheat area, as linseed is sown earlier than wheat, and suffered less from the failure of the October rain. But very large decreases are reported from some districts. Speaking generally, the prospects of the linseed crop are better than those of the wheat, except in Chhattisgarh. The arch enemy of linseed is rust, and during this season it has at all events escaped damage from this source. Where a crop has germinated the outturn will be fair. But over a considerable area germination has failed altogether, and the outturn will certainly fall very short of being satisfactory."

THE CHIMBAI FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION FUND.

THE account of the (Bandora) Chimbai Christian Fishermen's Fund, which we publish below will tell the subscribers to the Fund how the money has been spent. Subscription will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. Koensgen, St. Peter's, Bandora.

ACCOUNT OF THE (BANDORA) CHIMBAI CHRISTIAN FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION FUND.

Receipts.

	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions received from the public ...	1,05	6	0
D.: from the Association from 1886-88.	150	0	0
Offering of Dhunji Sati of Worlee.....	29	0	0
Do. of four Friends	33	8	0
Income from the Boats of the Association from 19th October to 31st Dec. 1888 ...	290	0	0
Debt Amount.			
Loan (without Interest)	1,200	0	0
Do. (with Interest)	800	0	0
Total Rs...			
Balance due to Treasurer	50	8	9
	3,603	6	9

Expenditure.

	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Purchase of a New Fishing Smack Boat ...	725	0	0
Do. of Wood for Implements (16 Meras)	1,211	15	0
Do. for Damlas, Khuntes, Khoras, Joints, &c. &c.	749	9	0
Do. of Ropes and iron chains	150	0	0
Removing the wood from water, Hire of Carts for the above articles from Bombay to Bandora	306	3	0
Wages of Carpenters	180	12	3
Printing, Postage and Sundry Expenses ...	279	15	6
Total Rs...	3,603	6	9

Examined and found correct as per vouchers produced.
L. M. VALLADARES.
S. A. GONSALVES.

Bandora, 31st January, 1889.

E. & E. Excepted.

INDIA is very gay just now, according to the *World*, "as Lord and Lady Lansdowne are entertaining a great deal and freely extend their hospitality to all who are properly accredited. At the last Calcutta Races, when Lord William Beresford's Pennant beat the Australian crack Moorhouse, there were quite a number of well-known visitors present, including Lord Ancrum and Mr. Robert Montagu. Lady Greville was criticising the native horses, and our breeding studs were well represented by Lord Scarborough, Mr. R. H. Combe, and Mr. H. Beddington, who respectively own the Tickhill, Pierrepoint, and South House studs at home. Many will remember Pennant, as he won in England last year, and no one seemed more interested in his victory than Mr. Jardine, who probably remembered him well as a north-country horse. Most of those mentioned have now left for Lucknow, to attend the races there, which are called the 'Ascot' of India."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Chamber matters in suit.

107-87—Ardesir, H. and D.—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co., Ld, vs. James Scott and another,—Cragie, L and O.
To speak to the minutes of the decree.

30-87—Jafferson, B D and K—Sukharam Gungaram Udar vs. Tulsibai and others.—Ardesir, H and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

314-88—Jafferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Callianji Amirchund.—Hore, C and B.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Aderji Bamji vs. Goolbai aad others.—D S Garud, and in person.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others vs. Nanusha Jagoosha. Ardesir, H and D.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsinji vs. Narotum Harjewan and another.—Bomanji and H.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-88—Mirza, H K—Saik Ismailji Hussonji vs. Hasson Valad Guiboo and Uma, the guardian and next friend of Ma'omed Vulad Appa Chowdry.—Janardhan G.

2-89—Nanu and H—Balaji bin Ganuji Bhosali vs. Giribai, widow of the deceased—Balkrishna and D.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld.,—Jefferson, B D and K, for petitioners, Vussonji Khimji and another. Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

502-88—Payne, G and S—Becher Akhaji and others vs Govind Ramji and others.

12-89—T N Bland—Lulloobhai Hemchund vs Seeva Peva and others.

54-89—Ardesir, H and D—Ardesir Cursetji vs Dadabhoy Cursetji Bhandoopwalla.

62-89—Pestonji and R—Khetsidas Harnanrai and another vs. Pragi Motarji—Mulji, B B.

105-89—Inperson—Loomba Rama and others vs F H De Britto.

108-89—H Bicknell—Sakurchand Soorchand vs Memon Haji Usman Jamani.
Defended New Long Causes.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghoaji vs Dadabhai Cullianji and another—Little, S F and N.

45-89—Malji, B B—Syed Dada Meya bin Ebrahim Sha vs Memon Abdool Karrim Tyeb—In person.

46-89—Little, S F and N.—Haji Essa Allarukhia and another vs Haji Ahmed Haji Abdula Noorani—Jefferson, B D and K.

8-89—Payne, and G S—A Pearse and another vs Abdoolally Tyabally,
Postponed Long Causes.

336-88—Pestonji and R—Moolji Geega and others vs Putlibai—Macfarlane, E and H.

379-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Pootlibai vs Moolji Giga and others—Little, S F and N, and P and R.

432-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Pootlibai vs Moolji Giga and others—Pestonji and R.

436-88—P and Rustim—Moolji Giga and another vs Pootlibai and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P and R, M B B, and L S F and N.

437-18—P and Rustim—Moolji Giga and another vs the said Moolji Giga and others—Pestonji and R.

76-88—Balkrishna and D—for pauper—Baluram Bapoo vs Sitabai and others—Venayekrao H.

428-88—Payne, G and S—Nowrojee Pestonjee Buckriwadia vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Daruwala—Wadia and G.

455-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bhugwandass Nursey vs Abdool Succoor Hajee Abdool Latiff—Wadia and G.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—652 cwts myrabolums, E Omersey; 1,114 cwts bone-meal, P Damjee; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee; 117 bales wool, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 921 cwts myrabolams, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, N Khatow; 50 bales cotton, D Merwanjee and Co; 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8,000 dholly, L Nursey; 4 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co.

Etolia s—900 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Lord Londonderry s—700 bales wool, Thos. H Moore and Co.

Clan Forbes s—1 wooden table, G Ainsworth.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—110 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 75 cwts gum Arabic, W Poonja and Co; 28 cwts gum Arabic, D Doosa; 771 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 56 cwts gum Arabic, L Camjee; 80 cwts olibanum, D Khimji; 14 bales skins, C Joomai; 1,002 cwts myrabolums, J Essa.

Shannon s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 75 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Clan Murray s—10 bales hides and 370 cwts wheat, A M Saiwala.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—2,030 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 3,150 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 150 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Hindco s—501 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,708 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Suez s—5,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Start s—689 cwts linseed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Mathew Bedlington s—1,044 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee; 400 cwts horns, G Lockhart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, The Bo Co, Ld; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Fillans s—45 cwts cuscus root, and 50 bales coir yarn, Hurst and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Horn Head s—50 cwts horns, and 400 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Messrs Lyon and Co; 4,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 160 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 651 cwts myrabolums, W Gwiller; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Eleanor s—131 cwt, cloves, Bayta Craig and Co; 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co; 275 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Berenice s—690 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 2,000 castor seed, Ralli Bros.

Eleanor s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bryn Glass s—100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ardbeg s—3,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—350 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, S J David and Co; 85 bales twist, F Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 75 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 10 bales twist, Ritchio Stewart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—150 cwts ooplate, Yue Lun Ching; 6 bales twist, C Ebram; 300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, S J David and Co; 6 cwts teeth, J Essoofally; 200 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 225 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 23 bales twist, S Shivdutrai; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 15 bales twist, R tchie, Stewart and Co; 164 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co; 101 cases opium, The P and O S N Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—111 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 32 cwts gum Arabic, T Jefferbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—313 bales cotton, R Luchmandass; 100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

Maharajah s—100 bales cotton, H Amoolukchund.

THE Emperor William is to receive a visit from the Czar at Berlin during the last week of June, says *Truth*, and directly it is concluded he will start for England, crossing the North Sea in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The Emperor, who is to be accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry, will arrive at Windsor Castle on July 3 or 4, and after staying there for a few days, he will come to London for a week's residence at Buckingham Palace.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etolia	2108	Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Henry Balckow	639	C. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Merton Hall	2616	Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
,, Hindoo	2316	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Nayanza	1421	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, Start	1534	Darley	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1590	Taitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray	1379	Warfolk	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, Mathew Bedlington	1385	Stalathorpe	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sorrento	1775	Colman	Q	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassim & Co.
,, Thibet	2593	Case	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Ardbeg	1467	Rotham	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Berenice	1707	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
,, Lord Londonderry	1565	Arthur	12	J. M. Heyn.
,, Suez	1397	Crockery	15	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eleanor	1228	H. Fill	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Shannon, for London, &c.
,, Clan Murray, for London and Aden.
,, Purnia, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
,, Patna, for Calcutta and Coasts.
,, Lawrence, for Calcutta and Coasts.
,, Assam, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURE.
March 14.—Steamer Astronomer.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.
March 15 Clan Grant s ..... Glasgow.
DEPARTURES.
March. 14 Malda s ..... Calcutta.
Lindares bq ..... London.
Taifs ..... Natal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Damania, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on privilege leave, from Quetta.

MARCH 16.

Ryves, Col, Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Jhansi.

MARCH 17.

Gowan, Lt Col, 38th Beugal Infy, from leave, from England.
Birch, Capt, Bengal, RA, on furlough, from Loralai.
Stewart, Col, Madras 1 Cav HC, on remount duty, from Hingoli.
Stewart, Lieut, 10 Bengal Lancers, on leave, from England.

MARCH 18.

Brownrigg, Lieut, 28th Bo Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Atkins, Col, 15th Bengal Cavy, on leave, from Peshawer.
Bannerman, Col, Bo Staff Corps, to proceed, to England, from Agra.
Bannerman, Lt, Bl 2 High L I, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.

Osborn, Lt-Cl, Bo, R E, P W Dept, on duty, to Deolali

MARCH 17.

Westropp, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on tour, to Poona.

MARCH 18.

Pottinger, Vet, Surg, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Poona
Gowan, Lt-Col, 38th Bl Cav, to rejoin, to Alipore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 19th, 1889.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday next, 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be Proficiency Class on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Volunteer Club, and drill at the Oval at 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

3. There will be a parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday morning at 6-45 a.m., and all members are particularly asked to attend. Field drill order.

4. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the General Parade Ground on Wednesday, the 3rd April, at 7 a.m. All members must attend or obtain leave of absence.

5. Trooper H. Rogers is granted six months' leave of absence.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery.

For the week commencing 18th March 1889.

1. The proficiency class will meet every evening at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

The practical part of the examination will be held after the inspection, and the theoretical on Monday, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.

2. The annual inspection will take place on Saturday, the 23rd March, in rear of the Town Hall, Brigadier-General Budgen being the inspecting officer. Every member must attend the inspection, or obtain leave of absence. The battery will fall in at the Town Hall at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements."

3. Gun drill, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5-45 p.m. in Town Hall compound, and on Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. All members who have not completed the necessary number of drill are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity.

4. On Wednesday morning at 6-30 there will be Commanding Officer's parade in preparation for the inspection. Uniform need not be worn. All members are requested to attend.

5. The Battery Ball will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 9 p.m. Members of the Battery can obtain tickets for themselves and guests on application to Bombardier Chart, Victoria Terminus. Price Rupees ten each. Each ticket includes two ladies. The money should be sent with the application.

6. On Tuesday and Friday at 9 p.m. there will be carbine drill for recruits, all of whom are requested to attend.

7. Officers attending H. E. the Governor's dinner on the 22nd instant will wear mess uniform.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Artillery.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th March as compared with the statement of the 9th March, 1889:—

Liabilities.	March 9. Rs.	March 15. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,70,463	60 69 703
do. do. at Branches	41,39,057	49,12,072
Other Deposits	2,46,20,191	2,29,96 506
Post Bills	9,491	10 167
Cash Credits undrawn	1,91,137	2,00,167
	Rs. 4,62,82,352	4,68,36 615
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	38,95,414	39,64,174
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	26,19,059	25 46,325
Loans on Security of do	1,32,14, 99	1,16,71,314
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,795	5,405
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,66,51,913	1,61,61,063
Stamps, &c.	23,901	25,019
Dead Stock Rs. 6,10,888		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,25,893	3,25,888
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,40,893	2,20,035
Cash and Currency Notes	93,05 0.6	1,19,15 459
	4,64,82,352	4,68,38,615

THE biography of the late Sir Charles Macgregor, which we reviewed the other day, has excited a great deal of acrimonious discussion, writes *Truth*, "and I hear that General Watson contemplates an action for libel, as he considers his military reputation seriously prejudiced by Sir Charles's comments upon his proceedings during the Bhotan expedition. I am not surprised to learn that the officers of the 9th Lancers are furious at the very unflattering account given of the regiment's behaviour during the Sherpur operations."

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Simla, 12th March 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

25th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant A Hamilton, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, vice Bunbury, vacated on promotion to Captain. Dated 30th January 1889.

Lieutenant A A E Campbell, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Hamilton. Dated 30th January 1889.

6th Punjab Infantry—Surgeon E C Hare to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major J T B Bookey, granted leave out of India.

1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas—Lieutenant J G Robinson, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, vice Judge, vacated on promotion to Captain. Dated 30th January 1889.

Lieutenant J Fisher, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Robinson. Dated 30th January 1889.

Major F. Beaufort, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Mandalay to Malta and join No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division, into which he has been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Captain G. Massy, Norfolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to Madras to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

Captain B. E. Sprague, D.S.O., Yorkshire Light Infantry, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, is transferred from the Assam District to the Lahore District.

Lieutenant D. J. O. Taylor, Bombay Staff Corps, late Assistant Commissioner, Burma, is attached to the 9th Punjab Infantry for duty.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—

2nd Lieutenants R. P. Molesworth and A. J. Battine, Royal Artillery; P. Holland-Prior and A. B. Nolan, 3rd Dragoon Guards; C. L. Muriel, Middlesex Regiment; J. E. Tod, West Riding Regiment; C. M. Cookcraft, C. E. Thornton, and F. A. Jacques, N. Lancashire Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant R. St. C. Lecky, L, Battery A Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant D. M. Babington, J, Battery 2nd Brigade, for nine months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Lieutenant H. J. F. Harris, No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, for six months, on medical certificate.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant H S Follett, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon Major F. Johnson, M B., for six months, on private affairs.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Surgeon G C O Fowler, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:

Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.—Colonel E F Chapman, C B., A D C., for six months, on urgent private affairs, from the 22nd February 1889.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant J. F. White (Wing Officer on probation 4th Sikh Infantry), to Calcutta, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas.—Lieutenant A. B. C. Johnson, to Dharmsala, from the 12th October to 10th November 1888, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon J. W. Rodgers, for 174 days, on private affairs, in India, under Rule X. of the Furlough Regulations of 1876. The first 90 days will be on full Staff pay, under note (1).

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment: 7th Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel J. C. Stewart, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Graham, retired. Dated 4th March 1889.

Captain W. W. T. Duhan, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawul Pindi to England on promotion.

Lieutenant Colonel D. W. MacKinnon, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of retirement from the service; travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations, Part I, para. 256 (c), and Part II, para. 513 (r).

Lieutenant E. A. Campbell, Royal Artillery, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is posted to 4-1st North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Royal Engineers.—With reference to G. O. C. C., dated 1st June 1882, page 182, Colonel G. Newmarch, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to reside at Naini Tal or elsewhere in the Rohilcund District, under Article 494, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant C. E. Hill No. 1 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division for eigth months on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. J. Blunt, B, Battery 3rd Brigade, for six and a half months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.—Captain F. C. Godley, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant H. C. Nanton, for one hundred and eighty-two days, on medical certificate.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

A BERLIN Telegram dated 22nd ult. says:—

It is a fact as it would appear, that the German Training Squadron, which was lately cruising off the coast of Spain, has suddenly been ordered to Port Said, and one journal professes to have it on good

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS ! CEYLON TEAS !! CEYLON TEAS for SALE everywhere. We do not keep CEYLON TEAS, as the best qualities, at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb., will bear no comparison with our Fresh Consignment of Imperial Family and Breakfast Mixtures, at Re. 1 and 12 Annas per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. M. L. JELOVITZ, M.D., Homœopath, has removed from Apollo Hotel to No. 3, Church Gate Street, above Messrs. Watson & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, suitable either for a family or three bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

TO BE LET.—From 15th April, a BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, comfortably furnished with Billiard-Table and Lawn-Tennis Court. For particulars apply to FRENCH BANK, Rampart Row.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

BEFORE you buy your useful and fancy Articles, enquire prices at SHROFF BROTHERS. Soaps, Scents, Socks, Stockings, Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods and Toys at cheap prices.

WANTED.—A MATRICULATED STUDENT, a P. E. or a 1st B. A., and a Graduate for a School in Goa. Apply to "P.," Lanowli, stating salary expected.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING, WEDNESDAY, March 20, 8 p.m., in Colaba Chapel. Mrs. Wiseman, Secretary of Ladies Auxiliary of Wesleyan Missionary Society will be present. Cordial invitation to all.

COD FISH, Ling Fish, English Salt Pork, and Salt Beef. Double Gloster Cheese, Hams, &c. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Property of Gentleman going home. A pair of very handsome fresh grey Arabs, recently broken in harness. Apply to "THE RIDGE," care of this paper.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY. —European or Eurasian Clerk WANTED, as Depository Assistant. Salary not less than Rs. 50. Send application, with testimonials, to the Secretary, within Three Days.—

OUR Golden Mixture Re. 1-8, Chota Hazri Mixture Re. 1-10, Royal Family Mixture Ans. 15, and Family Mixture Ans. 12 per lb., all in 1 lb. strong air-tight zinc boxes, quality unsurpassable.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEASON ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Crystalized Fruits, English and French Confectionery of the best quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of ARAB HORSES, at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 3 p.m.

THE TWO-LIGHT BILLIARD LAMPS, fitted with my Victoria Burners No. 30. Each Burner giving a light equal to SIXTY-THREE candle power. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED.—A Smart CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, neat writing and knowledge of accounts indispensable. Apply to "PROSPECTS," care of this paper.

WANTED to BUY or HIRE, VICTORIA and HORSE. Apply to BOOTH & COMPANY, 4 Church Lane.

WANTED.—An Experienced Native WEAVING MASTER, for an Up-country MILL. —Apply to "V. D.," care of this paper. Salary Rs. 100.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street. Open—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

FOR SALE.—English DOG-CART, Excellent Order, Rs. 375. Apply to Messrs. CUMMOO JAFIR SULLIMAN.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of ghting 16 Lamps ; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SONG SERVICE.—"John Tregenoweth, his Mark," with life-model photo-Illustrations.—Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, TUESDAY, 19th inst., 8 p.m. Admission only 8 Annas

R. NOWROJEE, DOMESTIC SERVANT SUPPLIER, Church Gate Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TO BE SOLD or LET, furnished, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S Chambers, High Court.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

COMPOUND DAMIANA PILLS.—Highly useful in Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, and all other Nervous Disorders. Annas 12 a bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 59, Meadows Street.

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Teak ties, tee-k scantlings, rafters, venetioned shutters, door locks, empty kegs, &c.

At 4 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency storeyard, near the Mahim Fort :—

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., 1889, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.

For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 19, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

SATURDAY was a close holiday, the Banks and Markets having been closed ; but our issue of this morning contained all the latest advices by wire, as well as our usual weekly comparative tables relating to Cotton, and we have only local news to chronicle this evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	13,99,240
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	7,73,005
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	16,23,685
Government Securities	Inc.	„	3,68,760
Loans	Dec.	„	15,39,185
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	4,87,850
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	20,858
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	26,07,363

An increase of 26 lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, as shown by the statement issued this afternoon, was hardly anticipated, and when the return is analysed it will be seen that while the amount on loan had been considerably reduced during the past week and discount had sensibly decreased, some 16½ lakhs had been withdrawn from private Deposits, and the net falling off in the trade demand is only represented by some four lakhs. It thus appears that to Government Deposits is mainly due the large increase in the Bank's balance now shown, and as we pointed out last week through other channels money can hardly be expected to flow into the Bank's coffers at the present moment, and in fact, though there may be a somewhat easier feeling, accommodation is practically as dear as it was a week ago in the open market, 14 per cent being still named in the bazaar.

COTTON.—A holiday feeling has continued to prevail in this market to-day, at least so far as native dealers are concerned, and what with this and the discouraging tenor of the advices from the ruling markets for the staple, a dull tone has obtained to-day, and a small business has been transacted, while the price of Broach has given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, free supplies of that growth rather pressing on the market. The reported purchases, which aggregate under 2,000 bales, have consisted entirely of Oomra descriptions. Julgaum, Chaligaum, and Pachora in an equal proportion, and a little Akote.

WHEAT has not been in request, and only a small business is reported ; but the tone of the market is steady, and the prices which ruled last week have been quoted again to-day for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been neglected, and next to nothing has been done to-day in any kind ; but the market has been steady at our previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,465 bales.
Wheat	13,582 cwt.
Linseed	11,823 „
Rapeseed	652 „
Gingelly	4,736 „
Ground Nuts	2,141 „

FREIGHTS have been steady but quiet as to the amount of business passing. A ready steamer is reported to have been chartered at 30s. per ton ; and the Austrian Lloyd Company have fixed an extra steamer for May loading for Trieste and Venice at Rs. 20 per ton.

EXCHANGE was rather unsettled at first, but afterwards became firm, and closed this evening 1-32d. higher than the opening rates of the morning. Business was done in 3 months' sight Credits early in the day at 1s. 4 11-16d. and 1s. 4 21-32d. for the mail of the 29th ; but these rates could not be repeated later on. Credits for April have been quoted at 1s. 4 5-8d. and 1s. 4 19-32d, and for ready business the closing rates were as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·76½	„

The disquieting press telegram from Paris, dated 15th instant, regarding a leading financial institution represented in this city was followed by a message on the following day of a more reassuring character, and a telegram of this day's date reports that further assistance to the extent of 40 millions of francs had been given by the French Banks, making 140 millions in all, which should be sufficient to make the institution in question safe for the present. It is understood that, as far as the local branch is concerned, all that could be has been withdrawn, and no further pressure is anticipated here.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, not to say strong to-day, with a good deal doing for the coming account. Rates, however, have ruled at about last Friday's closing quotations, say 98 5-16 for cash, 98 9-16 for the 30th March, and 98 13-16 for the 30th April. For 4½ per sent Paper 102¾ to 103 has still been the quotation.

SHARES.—This market has continued closed for the Holi festival, which terminates this evening.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BANISTER—LAWFORD—February 27, at St Mary Magdalene, Paddington, by the Rev Canon Winter, Vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk, assisted by the Rev Marshall Tweddell, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Paddington, and the Rev S T Wood, Rector of Hilperton, Wilts, Herbert, only surviving son of Frederick Dale Banister, of Stonehouse, Park, Forest Row, Sussex, M Inst C E, to Lillian Flora Buxton Lawford, third daughter of Major-Genl E M Lawford, Madras Cavalry, 56, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale.

COKER—MEADE-KING—Feb 23, at Rowbarton, Somerset, Edmund Rogers Coker, Col D S O, late Commanding 2nd Batt Durham Light Infantry, to Agnes Gertrude, daughter of late Charles Meade-King, of Hope Corner, near Taunton.

HARRISON—KNOWLES—Feb 5, at Gonda, Oudh, Lieut-Colonel William Pringle Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich, third son of the late H A Harrison, B C S, to Emma Maria, daughter of the Rev S Knowles, M A, American Mission.

JAMESON—SPURRELL—Feb 14, at Faulkbourn, Brig Surg G W Jameson, Indian Army, of Chigwell, Essex, to Hannah Shears, daughter of Rev F Spurrell, Rector of Faulkbourn, Essex.

MULLINS—FOORD—Feb 23, at Upper Norwood, Willoughby, son of late John Mullins, of Brixton, to Emily Augusta, daughter of late, Col H S Foord, RA, of Madras.

ROBERTS—NIXON—January 23, at St Katherine's Church, Vitenhage, Algoa Bay, South Africa, by the Rev W Llewellyn Frederick G W Roberts, eldest son of F B W Roberts, Esq, and grandson of the late General Henry Tufnell Roberts, to Ellen Lavinia Philadelphia only daughter of Major General J P Nixon, Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

CLARE—Lieut-Colonel A B. Clare, Bengal Retired.

EASTWICK—Feb 21, at Leinster-gardens, Capt W J Eastwick, formerly of the Indian Army and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, late Member of Council for India, and one of Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London, aged 81.

EYRE—Feb 26, at Rome, Catherine Mary, widow of Major-Genl Sir V Eyre, GB, KCSI.

MEERZA—Feb 22, Shoaib Ali Meerza, son of late Nawab Nazim of Bengal and Nawab Mohumadee Begum, seven.

NUTHALL—Feb 21, at West Bromwich, Ellen, wife of Gen W F Nuthall, H M Bengal Army.

PHILLIPS—Feb 19, at Wimbledon, Anna Maria, widow of late Maj J S Phillips, Bengal Artillery, aged 74.

TURNBULL—Feb 26, at Abbots Langley, Herts, George Turnbull, M Inst CE, FRAS, FRGS, late Chief Engineer, KIR, aged 79.

WALKER—Feb 21, at Albany-street, Edinburgh, Major-Gen W Walker, late Commandant, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A HYDERABAD LOTTERY."—Mr. W. Edwards, of Hyderabad, sends us a communication in answer to letters that have appeared in our columns on the subject of a recent lottery at Hyderabad. As the greater part of the letter relates to Mr. Edwards' private transactions with his agents we cannot publish it in its entirety. He says however, that to the conduct of these people and to the dilatory manner in which the public have purchased tickets is to be attributed the delay in drawing the lottery, and that "the Press Price-Union Lottery is a legitimate and legal institution honestly worked, and if the public only support it in the manner they should, it could be filled up in a very short time." Mr. Edwards expresses his readiness to answer any questions that may be put to him directly, and he affirms, in contradiction to a correspondent, "J. V.," that the lottery was sanctioned by the Nizam's Government, and that the Resident was perfectly aware of what had been done.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889.

As was in the nature of things, Sir Charles Dilke's inspection of the Indian frontier last cold weather has yielded much suggestive matter for a series of comprehensive articles on certain military and political problems of great importance. The first article of the series has appeared in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*. When the writer set foot in Kurrachee in November last he was not unnaturally struck with the change that had been wrought in the twenty-one years which has elapsed since he left that port in 1867. It ought to cheer the spirits of the inhabitants of that city, who are too much given to despondency, to learn that the place has enormously extended, that the shipping has vastly increased, and that the bar, which formerly existed, has been removed at enormous labour, and replaced by another almost as evil, though enough sand has been dredged out of the harbour as would make a local Himalaya if it had been properly utilised. Sand or no sand, the port of Kurrachee is in the opinion of Sir Charles a more important military port than Bombay, seeing that it saves two days for Northern India, and four for Quetta. It somewhat detracts from the optimism of this estimate to know that before Kurrachee can be all that the writer foresees, a railway will have to be made along the north shore of the Persian and Arabian Gulf, to India which will then send its mails to Europe by the railway system which will ultimately be constructed in Persia. It is not supposed that all this will come about at once. At present, if troops were required for an emergency, they would, Sir Charles holds, come through Egypt and thence to Kurrachee. When railways are made across Syria—the writer speaks of railways through Asia Minor, but they would not be of much use for this purpose—troops might be sent by the Euphrates Valley route, and then, if the Persian railways stopped even at Bushire or Bunder Abbas, it would, he considers, be advantageous to reship troops there, and two days' steaming would land them at Kurrachee. This anticipation is, of course, dependent on a number of things which have as yet no existence ; there is no railway from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates Valley, there is no Persian railway along the coast to Bushire, and there is no immediate prospect of such a line. Nothing can be gained by examining the obstacles to be still overcome even if the railways be taken for granted ; the difficulty of providing one fleet of transports with their convoys in the Mediterranean in time of war and another fleet of steam transports in the Persian Gulf—to say nothing of the inadequacy of the rolling stock of a Turkish railway in an emergency, when—by the hypothesis—the Ottoman Empire would be in alliance with us against a common enemy, who would require to be encountered with all the available strength available to protect the Turkish frontier.

Without looking into the future it is sufficient for present circumstances to enquire whether those are right who maintain that in time of war the Mediterranean will be the most precarious of lines of communication, and that the Cape route will once again come into favour. Bombay will then be the nearest port to England and to Europe, and its vast harbour and immense resources will make it the true base of military operations in connection with Kurrachee by sea, and directly with the whole frontier by the Indian railway system. Chinese Gordon was one of those who held that in the case of war with a great continental Power the Suez Canal could not be relied upon, and he recommended the Mediterranean should be closed by a fleet at Gibraltar where it would be within easy striking distance of any hostile fleet that might endeavour to operate in the English Channel. He considered that a fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean might find itself shut in from the Red Sea by the blocking of the Canal, while distance would cut it off from any chance of co-operating with the Channel fleet if danger developed in that quarter. These considerations are not exhaustive ; but they should not be left wholly out of sight, as they are in the suggestion that British troops should be sent to India *via* Syria, the Euphrates, and along the shore of the Persian Gulf to Bushire and thence to Kurrachee. For all practical purposes, whether the Mediterranean or the Cape route be relied upon, Bombay is and will long remain the great military and naval centre in the East. Kurrachee has its part assigned to it by the geographical situation which places its harbour within easy distance of one end of the frontier, that has to be held against a possible enemy. Even Sir Charles regards it as possible that when the Gulf route becomes practicable, Kurrachee may be in part superseded as a military port by Gwadur, which will then be connected with the frontier railway system at Nushki. Neither Gwadur nor Kurrachee can ever equal in importance the great port of Bombay in direct railway communication, not only with the whole of the frontier, but with all India.

It is not, however, a matter of surprise that Sir Charles Dilke should look forward to the development of systems of railways which will bring India into direct communication with Europe. The progress achieved within the last twenty years in building railways is not the least of the factors which have rendered it advisable to take a fresh survey of the Indian frontier, and make a new estimate of the forces which can be brought into action for attack or defence. When the writer left Kurrachee in 1867 the Indus Railway was unfinished. Now the frontier railway system has been developed at an outlay of forty-four millions stirling. Railways and military roads have rendered the whole frontier more or less accessible from India for purposes of defence. There are two railways to Quetta, and one beyond, while the Khojak Pass is being tunnelled ; and if the need arose, a railway to Kandahar could be laid down in three months. While this is the state of things on the one side, changes equally great have taken place in Central Asia, and revolutionised the face of that immense region which twenty years ago was regarded as an inaccessible waste, inhabited by untameable man-stealers. Twenty years ago Sir Charles Dilke, when he was writing his *Greater Britain*, believed that Russia would be unable to introduce order and civilisation into Central Asia, and that she would be less compact and less strong for defence than the British power in India. But he recognises that everything is changed. The Russians have shaken themselves free of German tutelage and have made great strides, not as imitators of foreign methods, but as a homogeneous people actuated by an idea, and united by race and religion in obedience to a Sovereign whom we regard as despotic, but who rules according to Russian ideas. There is still, Sir Charles admits, a good deal of drunkenness and improvidence amongst the Mougiks much corruption in some of the branches of the administration, but he holds—and from what we know from other sources rightly—that Russia has made great advances in every respect since the last Turkish war, and he considers that, although India has also advanced, the northern people have made greater strides. This is true, but it is to be borne in mind that the advance has been bought at a great price ; the financial strain on the resources of the Empire is enormous, and the growing pressure on the means of subsistence has resulted in much suffering, which in its turn has made Nihilism a disruptive force, to be reckoned with by the Russian Government. What is not, however, to be doubted is, that as a consequence of the infusion of a new spirit amongst the Slavs, they have been able to absorb the greater part of Central Asia, and extend their power to the south in the direction of India, and that there is no reason to believe that the movement of expansion will lose its force as time goes on. In 1868 Sir Charles Dilke ridiculed the possibility of Russia invading India. But the pushing forward of her frontier and the rapidity with which strategical railways have been built show that an invasion is at least a possibility, which must be guarded against. To see with his own eyes what is being done to strengthen the frontier and render it secure Sir Charles came to India and inspected the frontier. He was fortunate enough to meet on his journey of observation Sir Frederick Roberts, General Elles, the Adjutant-General, General Chapman, General Chesney, and General Nairne, as well as Sir Charles Elliott, the Member of Council in charge of Public Works. He had access to all the information in the possession of these high authorities, and of many others, while Sir Robert Sandeman enabled him to understand the methods which have been found effectual in bringing the Beluchis and Pathans to co-operate in the work of organising the frontier to resist aggression. The conclusions at which Sir Charles Dilke has arrived are withheld for the present ; but he states significantly that if the country is to be guarded against existing and future dangers, grave measures may have to be taken soon. It is to be regretted that Sir David Barbour was not of the distinguished party which Sir Charles Dilke saw at Quetta, so that he might have totalled up the sums which may be needed for the measures which may have to be taken soon.

WE are beginning to wonder if the term misrepresentation is sufficiently strong to characterize the strange versions of events connected with the Crawford case which are telegraphed to London week by week by the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta. The latest exploit of this kind is the most daringly imaginative. The local Government, we are told, is again endeavouring to discredit the Commission, and actually suggests the appointment of a fresh Commission, apparently to review the decision of that nominated by the Indian Government at the express request of the Bombay Government. For mere veracity's sake we should like to know when the Government previously discredited the Commission, and when and how they suggested the appointment of a fresh Commission. When the *Times* has given that very necessary piece of information it will be time enough to ask what warrant there is for the suggestion that the object of the Government in proposing the appointment of a second Commission is to have the work of the first reviewed. Meantime we in Bombay have heard nothing of any such desire, though we have heard of an insane proposal to constitute a Commission to inquire into the state of the administration of this Presidency, and the author of that was the correspondent of the *Times*. The only possible way in which the Bombay Government can have discredited the Commission has been in refraining from asking them to undertake a supplementary inquiry into certain other matters mentioned in Court ; but this surely cannot have been in their critic's mind when he made this strange charge against them. The absolute silence of the Government since the inquiry closed should have secured them against so absurd an accusation, and it warrants us in calling upon the *Times* correspondent to give chapter and verse for a statement which in India people know to be preposterous, though in London it is not so certain of being taken at its proper worth.

A HOME paper says that the chapter of the Life of Sir Charles Macgregor which relates to the Bhutan war is to be the subject of legal proceedings, General Watson feeling it to be necessary to vindicate his reputation against the criticisms which are therein made upon his share in the campaign. The book certainly deals with a free hand with General Watson, but there is at least one officer who, if he is alive, has more reason to complain even than he has, and that is the officer in command of the force at Diwangiri, of whom it is said that in a similar expedition he had shown such a respect for his savage enemies as to retreat precipitately with his whole force, leaving the civil officer, with a dozen men, at their mercy. Of the subaltern in command at Bala, which was in the country through which Colonel Watson's column—the left centre—advanced, scarcely more complimentary things are said. "It is very sickening," Sir Charles Macgregor says, "to think that an English officer could ever do such a thing as literally to be forced from his position by a party of savages, though numerically superior, without one gallant attempt to retrieve his position." As to the column commanded by Colonel Watson, the officer who is said to be determined to vindicate his reputation in the law courts, Sir Charles Macgregor wrote that it was the only one of which he had his doubts. The work cut out for it was no joke, and it was "the only column commanded by an officer of total inexperience in campaigning of any sort." These allegations are reprints from Sir Charles Macgregor's "Experiences of the Bhutan Campaign," which he published in 1866 ; and whether they are defamatory or not, it seems rather late in the day to make them the subject of legal proceedings. General Watson has had ample opportunity since his Bhutan days of wiping off the reproach of being an officer without experience in campaigning, and though he has a right to resent the reproduction of criticism of this kind, which should never have been allowed to see the light, the necessity and the expediency of asking a jury to pronounce upon such matters may be doubted. The general displeasure with which the work has been received by disinterested readers should go far to satisfy the aggrieved parties that their reputations have not really suffered by the biographical indiscretions of Lady Macgregor.

WHILE the Indian postal authorities are being subjected to much indignant censure for issuing stamps that will not stick, it is only fair to them that the public should know that they have not been indifferent to the bitter cry that has gone up from a provoked community. The Government of India have taken the matter up as one of high policy, and a despatch went home to the Secretary of State not long since pleading piteously, we believe, for relief for the two hundred and fifty millions of the subjects of the Queen whose stamps will not stick. Lord Cross, we hear, has neither telegraphed out instructions that the gum is henceforth to stick, nor has he even made such arrangements with the contractors that in future closer and more permanent relations may be established in India between the postage stamp and the envelope. This is one of many instances in which the India Office, in its *role* of home buyer for the Government of India, serves us badly. It is not through climatic causes alone that the stamp and the envelope show a much more marked tendency to part company in India than they do at home, and though Messrs. De la Rue and Company may not know much about the tendency of the unobliterated postage stamp in India to vanish into space or into other people's pockets, some one in the Stores Department of the India Office should have known this, and should have impressed upon the contractors the fact that the cardinal virtue of an Indian postage stamp must be its adhesiveness. The problem vexes us all, and if our stamps cannot be got to stick by means of gum the Post Office will have to devise some other means of making them remain where we put them. A Post Office indent for a dozen millions of tin tacks might imply that the civilization of India was retrograding, but it would impress the India Office with the gravity of the situation in which a country finds itself when its postage stamps show an inveterate disposition to disappear.

WE are informed that the statement that Colonel Portman was offered and accepted the appointment of Acting Commissioner of Police is not accurate. Colonel Portman was asked whether the appointment (or offer of the appointment) to act as Commissioner of Police would induce him to defer his leave, and he replied that if he were appointed he would defer his leave. No doubt the asking of such a question leads to an expectation of getting the appointment, but that is not quite the same thing as an offer of the appointment, though that interpretation is sometimes, not unnaturally, put upon it. It is of course necessary for Government to obtain information upon such points before it makes its arrangements. The difficulty is for Government to obtain this information by asking such questions without seeming to commit itself to appoint the person asked. In this case we learn that the information was asked to enable the Government to formally consider the appointment of Colonel Portman, as it would have been useless to consider it if he had determined to go on leave in any event.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay met last evening in the Secretariat for the purpose of reading for the first time "The Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, 1889," which has been framed for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of villages in the Presidency of Bombay, it being decided expedient to provide for the constitution of sanitary committees and boards having authority over such villages. H. E. Lord Reay presided, and the Honourable Sir Raymond West, in introducing the Bill, spoke at great length on its objects. The Honourable Sirdar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas and the Honourable K. T. Telang, C.I.E., having also made a few remarks, the Bill was read, and the Council adjourned.

A VERY large and handsome "Latten" Brass is on the way to Bombay to be erected to the memory of the Hon'ble Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., late Judge of the High Court and Member of the Bombay Council, whose connection with the Civil Service was terminated by cholera in 1887. The work, which is designed and executed by Mr. Gaw

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIXTY MILLIONS OF FRANCS FOR THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 18.

At a meeting of the leading bankers held here yesterday morning, the Minister of Finance informed those assembled that fresh capital to the extent of forty millions of francs was necessary for the working of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. The whole amount was assured before evening, including a further sum of twenty million francs from the Bank of France.

THE GOLDEN GANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWAL, MARCH 18.

The enquiry before the Magistrate was concluded here to-day, when Neill, Spinks, and Sterling were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions in Bombay. The court framed charges in all cases against them. The accused Miles was discharged.

THE MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 18.

Major Anderson becomes Secretary of the Mobilization Committee, in place of Major Elles, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Wingate, the Settlement Officer in Kashmir, will shortly take 18 months' furlough, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Agra for Delhi by the midday train yesterday (Sunday).

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

An Army Circular has been issued regarding the Indian Volunteer Reserve, to which soldiers in civil employ, policemen, European and Eurasian policemen, and army pensioners may be enrolled. No Volunteer of an active corps can be transferred to the Reserve without the permission of the Commandant, unless he is 35 years of age, and for an efficient Volunteer the wearing of uniform is not compulsory, and an efficient of three years' standing may be excused the musketry drill for two years.

WARNER AND HEALY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Warner and Healy both admitted the charge of escaping from lawful custody. The Magistrate said it was a breach of law, but he did not consider it a serious offence. On the contrary the jail authorities were more to blame for their lax supervision, which induced them to take the opportunity to escape, and any one would have acted in the same way if placed under similar circumstances. Each of the accused was sentenced to six days' hard labour.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

His Lordship the Bishop of Madras, being recently determined to endeavour to resuscitate the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, convened a meeting, which was held today. H. E. the Governor presided.

The Hon. Mr. Garstin, in proposing the first resolution, pointed out that the police powers were very limited, having power to interfere only where they saw cruelty actually inflicted; they had no power to inspect the stables with the object of preventing cruelty.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shephard pointed out some defects in the Indian law on the subject, there being no general pronouncement of law on a question of cruelty, and there were no rules on the subject in the Penal Code. The various Police Acts and Cantonment Regulations only dealt with the matter in certain places, but in many places there was no law to prevent cruelty.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Muthusamy Iyer was one of the speakers.

A Committee was then formed and the Secretary appointed.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India have sent in an address to H. E. the Viceroy welcoming him. It then proceeds to enumerate the objects of the Society, and states that the Eurasians have not always received that sympathy and encouragement which they believe they have a right to expect. They notice with grave alarm the growing tendency on the part of Government to pass them by in favour of the other classes of natives. As proof of this they state that their community is unrepresented in the Legislative Council, nor has a single member been appointed to the Statutory Civil Service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Argyll left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 17.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, MARCH 18.

The Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42¼

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 18.—The barometric changes of the past day are very irregular in Upper and Central India, and such as accompany disturbed weather with local thunderstorms and follow a period of excessive temperature in hot weather. The pressure has increased in North-West and fallen in North-East India. There was a slight depression to-day, as yesterday, in the Central Provinces and Chutia Nagpore, and thunderstorms at the hill stations and locally in the North-West Provinces, North Punjab, and Rajputana, the amounts generally being small. Dera Ismail Khan reports one inch, and Dhubri, Simla, and Ajmere a quarter of an inch. There is a rapid fall of temperature in North-West India. The temperature was most excessive in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces yesterday, where it was seven degrees above normal. Skies are heavily clouded over the whole of Northern and Central India, and the weather is unsettled with some local thunderstorm.

WESTERN INDIA MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE second day's sports were, perhaps, even more interesting than those on the opening day. The crowd round the course was immense, and the shamiana was filled with European ladies and gentlemen. The contest which excited the greatest interest was the bicycle race, in which A. Clark proved himself by far the best of the competitors. The events on the card being numerous, three, four, and five had to be contested at the same time, in order to finish the programme before dark. The prizes were given away by Brigadier-General Budgeon. The judges were Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Pemberton, Marine Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collingwood, 2nd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Watling, 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Rifles; Major R. H. Daniel, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard; Major F. H. Forjett, 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Rifles; Captain W. F. G. Moberley, Adjutant, Royal Artillery; Captain H. R. Tufnell, 2nd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment; Captain H. S. B. Hodgkinson, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Captain G. E. Even, Marine Battalion; Lieutenant T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Adjutant, Marine Battalion; Lieutenant C. I. Fry, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Rifles. The stewards were:—For mounted sports, Major R. H. Daniel, Lieutenant T. W. Cuffe, and Lieutenant H. R. King; for dismounted sports, Major E. S. Luard, Captain H. D. Rosseter, Captain H. Hodgkinson, and Captain C. F. Harrison; for foot races, Captain Alfred King, Lieutenant H. M. Steuart, Captain J. P. Baird, and Captain A. Leslie. Captain G. Lund, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, officiated as time-keeper. Great credit is due to the management for the success of the sports. It may be mentioned that Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy gave the use of some of his tents and the shamiana for the occasion.

NATIVES.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.

1. Shaik Hira, Pte. 2nd Rifles Regt .....Rs. 15
2. Ramcharan Tuwari, Naik, 2nd Rifles Regiment ..... „ 5

Ten natives faced the starter. Ramcharan led during the greater part of the way, but while nearing the goal Shaik Hira put on a spurt and went ahead of his rival.

Time—2m. 22 1-5secs.

EUROPEANS.

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE.

1. W B Smith, Vol, Bombay Vol Rifles ...Rs. 50
2. W Dunbar, Lce-Corpl, 47th Regt ..... „ 10

There was a good field. Smith took the lead and retained it till the last: Dunbar was a good second.

Time—56¼secs.

CADETS.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.

1. Reed, Cathedral High School.....Rs. 5
2. Parrot, „ „ ..... „ 2

There were about fourteen competitors. They started well together, Parrot leading the way. He was closely followed by Reed, who, after half the race was done, went ahead of his rival and won easily.

Time.—2 min. 29½ secs.

NATIVES.

POLE JUMP.

1. Rama Nund, Lce-Naik, 4th Rifles.....Rs. 10
2. Ramcharan Tuwari, Naik, 2nd Rifles ... „ 5

Rama Nund cleared a height of 9 feet 3 inches.

EUROPEANS.

BAYONET vs. BAYONET.

The result of this event was as follows:—

C. Fenton, Lce-Corporal, 2nd Durham, beat Lieut. P. Ryan, Lce-Corporal, 2nd Gloster.

Sergt. J. Moss, 2nd Gloster, beat Sergt. E. Young, 2nd Gloster.

Gymnastic Instructor Robson, 2nd Durham, beat F. Barrett, Bomr. 5-1 S, D., R. A.

Vol. W. A. Fern beat Corpl Nolan.

Gymnastic Instructor Robson beat F. Barrett.

Vol. W. A. Fern beat Corporal Fenton.

FINAL.

Gym. Instructor Robson beat Vol. W. A. Fern.

NATIVES.

VICTORIA CROSS COMPETITION.

This competition was open to all. The competitors had to jump over a hurdle 3 feet in height, cut off a head, return swords, and dismount and bring back a dummy figure astride in front of the rider. The following was the result:—

1. Amza Ali Sowar, Body Guard ..... Rs. 15
2. Ghous Khan, Dfr. Body Gard ..... „ 5

EUROPEANS.

HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS.

1. E. Young ..... Rs. 20
2. M Scullion ..... „ 10

There were ten hurdles three and a half feet high to go over. The race was open to all Europeans, and there was a good field. Private Scullion, 2nd Durham L. I., took the lead, but he was eventually beaten by Sergt. E Young, 2nd Gloster.

Time.—18 4-5 secs.

NATIVES.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.

1. Pte. Shripat Kadam, 2nd Rifle Regiment.Rs. 10
2. Pte. Nana Parab, 4th Rifles ..... „ 5

There were ten entries, and the competition was pretty keen between the first and second man.

Time.—22 seconds.

EUROPEANS.

ONE-MILE FLAT RACE.

1. Cadet Parrot, Cathedral H. School .....Rs. 10
2. Sergt. Aquino, Bo. Volunteer Rifles ..... „ 5

The field consisted of about a dozen, and they all got away well together. Parrott led the whole way, and had an easy win over his second, who appeared to be completely fagged.

Time.—5min. 51¾ secs.

NATIVES.

ONE-MILE FLAT RACE.

1. Pte Shaik Heera, 2nd Rifles.....Rs. 15
2. Lce-Naik Beruya Ahur, 2nd Rifles ..... „ 5

Three natives only contested this race.

Time.—5min. 30 secs.

EUROPEANS.

ONE-MILE FLAT RACE.

1. Lce-Corpl Dunbar, 47th Regiment .....Rs. 20
2. Pte Palmer, 2nd Gloster..... „ 10

Palmer led the way over nearly three-quarters of the course. Then Dunbar went ahead of him, and left his rival several yards behind, winning easily. Palmer had to make a hard contest with another for the second place.

SWORD MOUNTED vs. SWORD DISMOUNTED.

This was open to Europeans. The results are given below:—

Gymnastic Instr Robson, 2nd Durham, beat Sergt Young, 2nd Gloster.

Lce-Corpl P Ryan, 2nd Gloster, beat Constable Moore, Bombay Police.

Sergt Moss, 2nd Gloster, beat Constable Greyhurst, Bombay Police.

Sergt Moss beat Lce Corpl Ryan.

FINAL.

Sergt Moss beat Gym Instructor Robson.

SWORD vs. SWORD MOUNTED.

This contest was renewed yesterday for the second prize, the first having been determined on Saturday. The second prize fell to the lot of Trooper Brooks, Bombay Light Horse. Value Rs. 10.

CADETS.

POLE JUMP.

1. Parrot ..... Rs. 3
2. Reed ..... „ 2

The height cleared by Parrot was 6 ft. 10 in. and by Reed was 6 ft. 8 inches.

BAYONET vs. SWORD DISMOUNTED.

Sergt E Young, 2nd Gloster, beat Gym Inst Robson, 2nd Durham.

Corpl Toulmain beat Lace-Corpl Fenton, 2nd Durham.

Sergt Moss, 2nd Gloster bent Corpl Nolan.

Sergt Young beat Corpl Toulmain.

Corpl Ryan beat Sergt Moss.

FINAL.

1. Sergeant Young, 2nd Gloster .....Rs. 20
2. Lce-Corpl Ryan, 2nd Gloster ..... „ 10

ONE-MILE WALKING IN PARADE ORDER.

1. Gunner Pillow, Bombay Vol Artillery...Rs. 20
2. D Smith ..... „ 10

There were eight entries. Much amusement was caused at the evident desire of some of the competitors to break into a trot. Pillow led the way, and kept it up till the end.

ARTILLERY COMPETITION.

The competition lay between four teams, the winning team being a detachment 1-1 W Dn R A Rs. 100

EUROPEANS.

NEEZA BAZI COMPETITION.

1. Trooper Benson, Bombay Lt Horse.....Rs. 20
2. Sergt Ryrie, Bombay Lt Horse..... „ 10

EUROPEANS.

HIGH JUMP.

1. Vol. H. Row, Poona Volunteers, ...Rs. 15
2. Vol. F. Waller, Bombay Vol. Rifles ..... „ 5

The first man cleared 5 ft. 3½ inches and the second man 5 ft. 2 inches.

EUROPEANS.

TUG-OF-WAR.

A team of the Royal Artillery, 5-1 S. D., beat the 4-1 North Irish Division. The former team of ten entered into a similar contest with a team belonging to the 2nd Gloster Regiment, and drew them over the line too. Prize Rs. 50.

EUROPEANS.

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS

1. Gym. Instructor Robson, 2nd Durham (H. E. the Governor's prize).....Rs. 50
2. Bombr Barrett, 5-1 S. D. R. A. ..... „ 20

EUROPEANS.

LONG JUMP.

1. O'Shaughnessy, Ganner 4-1 N. I. R. A.. Rs. 15
2. Corpl. Sawyer, 1st Bn., Royal Fusiliers... „ 5

The distance jumped by Gunner O'Shaughnessy was 25 feet 2 inches, the second man covering a distance of 18 feet 7 inches.

TENT-PEGGING WITH LANCE.

1. Trooper Brooks, Bombay Lt. Horse ... Rs. 20
2. Major Daniell, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard ..... „ 10

NATIVES.

TENT-PEGGING WITH SWORD.

1. Duffedar Syed Osman, Body Guard ... Rs. 15
2. Trumpeter Abdool Rayman, of the Body Guard ..... „ 5

INDIAN CLUBS.

1. Bhagwandin, Havildar, 2nd Rifles.....Rs. 20
2. Gunner Pillow, Bombay Vol Artillery ...Rs. 10

This event was open to both Europeans and Natives.

BICYCLE RACE, 2 MILES. (EUROPEANS.)

1. A. Clark.....Rs. 20
2. F. Steers..... „ 10

This was a most exciting race. There were five competitors. At starting Clark and Branch collided, and their progress was therefore interrupted for a time. A paddle of Clark's machine was spoilt, and it was about three minutes before it was put into order and he started off. But he soon after met with another accident, having ridden into a hole which injured the wheel. His opponents, principally Steers, were far ahead of him by the time he started afresh, and so he had to exert all his might to make up for lost time. Clark had perfect command over his machine, and as he went gaily along, outdistancing one competitor after another, he was cheered most vociferously by the spectators who had crowded round the course. The excitement grew intense while Clark and Steers were going over the last lap. Clark gained, little by little, upon his rival, and went past him. He received an enthusiastic welcome when he had reached the goal.

Time—11m. 24 secs.

CADETS.

HIGH JUMP.

1. Pareira, Bombay Vols ..... Rs. 5
2. Parrott, Bombay Vols..... „ 2

Pareira's jump was 4 feet 7½ inches.

LONG JUMP.

1. Pareira (15 ft. 2 in.)..... Rs. 5
2. Barrett (14 ft. 11 in.)..... „ 2

PUTTING THE SHOT.

1. M Pareira (25ft. 5 in.)..... Rs. 3
2. Reed (24 ft. 10 in.) ..... „ 2

The first belonged to the St. Mary's Institution and he second to the Cathedral High School.

NATIVES.

GATKA FURREE.

1. Dost Mahomed, Naik, 2nd Rifles .....Rs. 15
2. DeSouza, Lce Naik, 9th Bombay Ify... „ 5

HIGH JUMP.

1. Ramcharam Tuwari, Naik, 2nd Rifles...Rs. 10
2. Rama Nund, Naik 4th Rifles..... „ 5

The first man cleared 4 feet 10 inches and the second fell an inch short of that height.

LONG JUMP.

1. De Souza, Naik, 9th Bo. Inf ..... Rs. 10
2. Ramcharan Tuwari, Naik, 2nd Rifles. „ 5

DeSouza's jump was 18 feet.

QUARTER-MILE OBSTACLE RACE.

1. Pte. Nana Parub, 4th Rifles ..... Rs. 10
2. Pte. Shaik Heera, 2nd Rifles..... „ 5

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON becomes a General by the retirement of Sir W. Payn.

MAJOR E. V. ELWES, R.A., has been appointed an Instructor at the Royal Artillery College, Woolwich, in place of Major Stanbridge.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, K.C.B., R.E., has been selected for the Command of the Devonport District, vice Maj.-Gen. T. C. Lyons.

DEPARTMENTAL officers, who do not return to England next trooping season, will, under the recent ruling of the War Office, have to serve six instead of five years abroad.

A DISTINGUISHED service reward has become vacant by the retirement of General Sir W. Payn, K.C.B., on a pension of £1,000 per annum, after nearly forty-seven years' service.

THE regimental Adjutants will act as Brigade-Majors to the officers commanding the three regiments of Guards in their capacity as Brigadiers commanding the East, North, and South London Volunteer Brigades.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Lt.-Gen. Elkington, C.B., Maj.-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck will be promoted to Lieutenant-General, and Col. A. H. Stephens, C.B., Major-General, the latter vacating his duties as senior A. D. C. to the Duke of Cambridge.

IF, as is understood, Col. J. C. Tayler, R. A., retires from his appointment as Director of Military Education in India, as it is said to be his intention to do on the expiration of his leave, Col. R. C. Hart, V. C., R. E., will be selected to succeed him permanently.

THE question of the reorganization of the Royal Regiment of Artillery seems to have dropped. This is to be regretted, for when one reflects on the state of a near neighbour, and the case with which we might be drawn into a conflict with her, it is imperative that subjects of vital importance to the well-being of the service should be thoroughly discussed, this being the only means by which progress can be obtained. Should war unfortunately break out, there can be no doubt that, after the navy, the first portion of our regular forces to come to blows with the enemy and his ships would be the men manning our numerous forts round the coast—in other words, the garrison artillery and its auxiliaries. Now, the last state of this branch of the service is worse than the first. No officer, even those most suited, wishes to serve in it any longer than he is obliged to do. Everywhere one sees last-joined or Militia Subalterns doing duty with home batteries. A senior Subaltern is a rarity, and when he is found he is invariably trying to escape on the first opportunity. The most zealous lose heart in their work. Why? Because there is no encouragement for them to do otherwise as matters are ordered at present. Something should certainly be done, and that soon, to place our fortress gunners on a proper and efficient footing.

MODIFICATIONS have been introduced into the regulations for the examination of Surgeons and Surgeons-Major for promotion. The examination is to be conducted entirely by printed questions, the answers to which, forwarded under a sealed "confidential" cover to the Director-General, are to be submitted to a board of experienced officers for a report as to the competence of the officer so examined. This will, of course, relieve the Director-General from all responsibility as to the officer's fitness for promotion and from any imputation of personal bias in the case of rejection. In addition to this, the exemption from examination which has hitherto been granted to Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physician and Surgeons has been extended. It will now include all officers possessing "the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Master in Surgery of any University in Great Britain or Ireland granting such degrees under a higher standard of examination than that for M.B. or B. Ch., or the Membership of any Royal College of Physicians, or the Fellowship of any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons of Great Britain or Ireland, granted under similar conditions in regard to their respective licentiates." This exemption is made applicable to all officers, even "although they may have previously failed to pass the Service Examination." This latter provision appears to furnish a court of appeal from the decisions of the Board of Examiners already referred to. Exemption from an examination in hygiene as part of that required for promotion is now granted to officers holding the "diploma in Hygiene and State Medicine, or any corresponding diploma of any University or College in Great Britain or Ireland, such diploma being granted after examination."

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT AGRA.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were entertained at dinner on Monday night by His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. The wines were excellent, and the music played by the Maharaj Rana's band under Herr Hilf was very good, and quite a treat to listen to. His Highness did the honours charmingly, and received his royal guests on arrival, presenting Her Royal Highness the Duchess with a handsome bouquet of white roses and pansies. The following guests were invited to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught:—Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg; His Serene Highness Prince Adolphus of Teck; Prince Fritz of Hohenlohe; Count and Countess Halenema; Colonel and Mrs. Cavey; Mr. Kaye, C. S., General Rogers, V. C., C.B., Mr. Finlay; Sir John and Lady Tyler and Miss Tyler; Major and Mrs. Martelle; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Weylandt; Mr. Fergusson; and Mr. Dennehy. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, accompanied by his Sirdars and Shazadah Baadeosing, arrived immediately after dinner, and was received by Mr. Dennehy, Private Secretary to the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. The only toast proposed was that of the Queen-Empress. This the Maharaj Rana proposed with great taste and feeling, the band playing "God save the Queen" the while. After dinner His Highness was asked to sing, accommpanied by Herr Hilf, after which Mrs. Otto Weylandt by command played some exquisite German airs on the piano. The Maharaj Rana, by command of Their Royal Highnesses, then sang "John Peel." The chorus was well rendered, and the evening entertainment was brought to a close by a duet by Herr Hilf on the violin and Mrs. Weylandt on the piano, which was indeed a treat. Their Royal Highnesses were evidently very pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The Maharaj of Bhurtpore entertains the Royal party on Saturday at Fatehpur Sikri at luncheon.

THE SUKKUR BRIDGE.

A FEW days more will see the completion and formal opening of yet another of those great triumphs of engineering which must for ever mark the progress of the English in India during the latter half of the nineteenth century—the Sukkur Bridge. When the Indus Valley State Railway was started in 1871, it was evident that sooner or later, the Indus must be bridged, but where? and how? These were the questions that presented themselves. Various sites were proposed for the bridge, all within a short distance of each other. These have been known since as Campbell's Crossing, the Point Crossing, the Island Crossing (this to the island of Sadh Bela) and the Rohri Crossing.

To understand the chief difficulties that the Engineers had to contend with, it is necessary that we should have some idea of the river Indus at Sukkur. The stream flows here with great force, being more or less confined by high banks, and the channel being blocked midway between Old Sukkur and Rohri City, which stand on its right and left banks respectively, by the large irregularly shaped island of Bukkur. The two channels formed by this island unite below it, only to be again broken by the small island of Sadh Bela. This was the spot chosen for what is known as the Island Crossing. Below this, on the right bank, a nose of land projects into the stream, and this was the spot selected for the Point Crossing. Some way below again, where the river has considerably widened, is the spot selected by Mr. Campbell, and called after him.

For some years opinions were divided on the merits of these different sites, Mr. Campbell's being first given up on account of its great length. The designs proposed were no less varied than the sites. A three hinged arch, a suspension bridge, a "stiffened" suspension bridge of steel links, a parallel truss cantilever bridge—these were some of the proposals.

The formation of the river bed proved a very serious obstacle, and when, after the system of Frontier Defence had been decided on in 1882, and Government had all but settled that the bridge should be one of 250 feet spans, on wells, at what we have called the Point Crossing, a heavy flood in the autumn of that year, scoured out the channel down to the bare rock, a depth of 100 feet, and showed the impracticability of this scheme.

Previous to this many Engineers had been connected with this question; Mr. J. Ramsay, the present Major-General Sir J. Brown, R. E., and Mr. J. R. Bell, who had contoured much of the rock, assisted by Mr. D. Morris, and had designed a parallel truss cantilever of 60 feet span and 64 feet high, with land spans of 92 feet, founded on piers sunk in the rock. But this design was never matured in detail. Then came Mr. F. E. Robertson, assisted by Mr. G. Moyle, and they made more examinations of the river bed, and the questions of site and design were argued, and re-argued. Sir Theodore Hope and Sir Guildford Molesworth finally decided on the present site, at what is known as the Hadji Moti crossing, which, like the Rohri crossing, would utilize the island of Bukkur, but cross from it to the left bank of the river at a lower point. Sir Alexander Rendal prepared a design on the cantilever principle, and from this design the present bridge has been built.

It must be remembered that, in addition to this bridge, which unites Bukkur and the left bank, another bridge was necessary, connecting this island with the Sukkur or right bank. This latter bridge consists of three spans, the longest of which is 278 feet, of ordinary girders. The girders of this big span had to be built on a timber staging, with a span of 140 feet across the deep part of the channel which is 70 feet below low water.

This bridge was finished in March 1885, as was the foundation work of the big span of the other—known generally as "the Sukkur Bridge"—but really that over the Rohri channel. Of this stupendous structure it is almost impossible for the non-professional man to convey any very distinct idea, save with the assistance of drawings or photographs. Between the abutments is a clear space of 790 feet, between which the Indus rushes in its ceaseless tide. From either side was erected, jutting out into the stream, an enormous cantilever 310 feet long, each anchored in the rock, and held back to its respective shore. When in position, these two monsters project over the stream towards one another, with a gap of 200 feet between their points. Between these points, and resting on them, a girder 200 feet long, was placed. When completed, there was then successfully bridged a distance (between pillar and pillar) of 820 feet, at present by far the largest span of rigid bridges in the world! the total weight of the span being 3,300 tons. The bridge, designed as we have said by Sir Alexander Rendal, was constructed by Messrs. Westwood and Baillie, of Poplar, London, and was put together in England and then sent out here in pieces to be erected.

It is here that, to the general public, probably the most extraordinary part of the undertaking comes in. Early in November 1887 the first portion of the bridge arrived, and construction from the two banks commenced. Mr. F. E. Robertson, the Superintending Engineer, and one European Overseer, Mr. A. D. Hacquet, and one native Sub-Overseer, Faiz Muhammad, found himself with huge masses of steel, in which even the rivet holes had been drilled, and these he had to put together like the pieces of some intricate, complicated and gigantic puzzle, to form "The Bridge." The mode of erection, the appliances for it, all the work connected with it were designed and supervised by Mr. Robertson, assisted by the other gentlemen we have named, and the Bridge stands to-day a lasting monument to professional skill, indomitable energy, and untiring devotion to duty under the blaze of an Indian sun.

By the time these lines are in print, the Bridge will be finished down to the flooring, painting and minor details, within 16 months after the arrival of the materials from England. How the huge masses of steel could ever have been fitted together with such nicety, and the huge structure kept *exactly* in its place while being erected, so that when the two cantilevers were completed and the 200 feet span to join them put into its place everything fitted *exactly*, must for ever remain, as we have said, a marvel not only to the world at large, but even a matter for the highest admiration of professional men.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

H. H. AGA KHAN will leave Bombay on Saturday morning for Mahableshwar by the 7-30 Poona train.

THE Double Final Tie of the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, will be played to-morrow evening.

HIS Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore has given a lakh of rupees to the Imperial Institute, observes the *St. James's Gazette*. In other words, he is either trying to make amends for his behaviour at the time of the Jubilee celebration, or else the Indian Government has been taking him to task for various misdemeanours, and he needs a friend at Court. Whatever the motive of the gift, it will hardly be a blessing to those who receive it. The money is wrung by almost intolerable exactions from Holkar's subjects, and it is nothing less than a scandal that the committee of the Imperial Institute should accept money from such a source. Some idea of the misgovernment of Indore may be gathered from Sir John Strachey's "India."

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.

LORD DUFFERIN was presented with the freedom and livery of the Clothworkers' Company on Wednesday, February 27th. Sir Owen Roberts invested his lordship with the livery gown, and the company afterwards lunched at their hall:—

After the health of her Majesty had been drunk, the Master (the Rev. Professor Thomas Wiltshire, M.A.) stated that on the previous evening he had been reading for the first time a very interesting book entitled "Letters from High Latitudes." One could understand, after reading the book in question, how the author had made himself successful in all directions—how, as Commissioner at Syria, he had managed to master the questions that were put before him; how, as Governor-General of Canada, he had been able to satisfy that people and to smooth down the various disturbing thoughts that had arisen in British Columbia. One could also understand how, as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and afterwards as Ambassador at Constantinople, the owner of the Foam was a match for the clever minds that were engaged against him; and finally, one could realise how it was, he being Viceroy of India, that the Queen's Jubilee in that vast empire was celebrated with every satisfaction, the natives being enthusiastic about Her Majesty. He thought it was unnecessary for him to state that the author of the book he had mentioned was Lord Dufferin, whose health he concluded by proposing.

The toast having been cordially drunk, Lord Dufferin, in the course of his reply, said:—I cannot help wishing to give expression to those natural feelings of gratitude which I experience at receiving so cordial a reception at the hands of this distinguished company. I am quite ready to endorse everything that the hon. Master has said in regard to the great popularity of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in India, that, though, of course, it will be understood that popularity has been built up through the exertions of many generations of faithful servants of the Crown. It is, however, an undoubted fact that it is universal and deep-rooted, and, I believe, ineradicable; and even those who criticise the local administration with the utmost severity, in their own hearts, are perfectly conscious that their only hope and salvation is the maintenance of English rule in India, a rule which guarantees to them those things which are most precious to mankind—tranquility within their borders, justice, and freedom. (Cheers.) But, as I have already said, this is not an occasion upon which to indulge in any remarks upon public affairs, and therefore I will simply content myself with again thanking you for the kind way in which you have received the mention of my name, and for having enrolled me in your honourable corporation. (Cheers.)

The toast of the Master, proposed in terms of eulogy by the Marquis, closed the proceedings.

THE *TIMES* AND THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

MR. W. DIGBY writes to the *Times* under date Feb. 26 as follows:—

Sir,—The Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, has telegraphed to me the following letter to you from Bombay respecting your recent leading articles on the Crawford Commission, and your Calcutta Correspondent's attacks on the Bombay Government. It would seem that the substance of your leaders has been telegraphed to the *Bombay Gazette*; hence Mr. Telang's reply.

I am satisfied you will, as early as possible, find space for this brief temperate protest against hasty judgment on *ex parte* statements, and on insufficient information respecting a highly-important matter.

(Letter Referred to.)

(By Telegraph.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

"Sir,—Much astonishment is felt here at the attempt which is being made in England to prejudice English opinion against the Bombay Government in respect to the Crawford case and native magistrates. A similar attempt was made here when the Crawford Commission was appointed, the object then being to prevent a full inquiry. Owing to the courageous conduct displayed by the Government this attempt was frustrated.

"The report of the Commission is now under the consideration of the Government for submission to the Secretary of State, with whom the final decision rests.

"The English people ought not to come to any conclusion till the whole case is properly before it. Sensational writing about corrupt magistrates being supported by Government is untrue, and full confidence is felt in India that the Bombay authorities will do what is right, and act with fearless justice. The alarm expressed as to the possible result of the inquiry and the action of the Government is premature, and the interference of English opinion on one-sided information is greatly to be deprecated.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"K. T. TELANG."

THE CRAWFORD CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, Feb 22nd, Mr. Baumann asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. A. Crawford had presented their report to the Government of Bombay; and, if so, when the report would be published; and whether the Secretary of State would take into consideration a statement that the Governor of Bombay promised to continue in their offices magistrates who swore that they took bribes.

Sir J. Gorst: The recent proceedings at Bombay in reference to Mr. Crawford have been an inquiry under Indian Act 37 of 1850, and not a criminal trial. The report of the Commissioners furnishes the Government of Bombay with materials to enable them to pass judgment upon his conduct. The report has been received, and is now under the consideration of the Government of Bombay. But until a final decision is arrived at, the publication of the report would be contrary to the intentions of the Act. If any such statement as that specified in the question were made to the Secretary of State, he would, of course, take it into his consideration. The incriminated magistrates have, in fact, been suspended from their judicial functions pending the consideration of the report.

Mr. Bidlaugh asked whether the suspension had taken place after many articles had appeared in Indian papers on the subject.

Sir J. Gorst replied that during the recess he had not been diligently perusing the Indian papers, having gone on a holiday—(a laugh)—and he could not answer the question without notice.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN W. J. EASTWICK.

ANOTHER link with the old East India Company was broken by the death, at his residence, Leinster gardens, on Sunday, of Captain William Joseph Eastwick, who was deputy chairman of the last Court of Directors in 1858 and member of the first India Council which came into existence in the same year. Capt. Eastwick was the eldest son of the late Capt. Robert William Eastwick, of Thurlow-square, London, and was born in the year 1808. After receiving his education at Winchester, where Lord Selborne and Lord Sherbrooke were among his contemporaries, he went out to India in 1826 as an ensign in the Bombay Army. He served with General Welsh's force at Kolapore and in the South Mahratta Country, and on passing his examination in Persian with great credit, he was appointed to the Political Department. During the first Afghan war he was entrusted with the charge of the districts east of the Bolan Pass, and he also officiated as acting Resident at Hyderabad. When India passed out of the hands of the Company into those of the Crown he was one of the directors selected for a seat on the India Council, and he continued to fill that post until his retirement in 1868. Throughout his life Captain Eastwick was distinguished as an earnest friend of the natives of India, and as an energetic supporter of what he deemed to be the right and just policy to be pursued by the English Government.

THE *Economist* of the 23rd ult. gives the following information in reference to the Copper Syndicate:—

The new copper bank, the Compagnie Auxiliare des Metaux, has now been definitely constituted. The shares were not offered for public subscription, but were taken by the founders who held a first meeting on Wednesday, at which documents were presented showing that the required one-fourth of the capital of 40,000,000f. had been paid up. M. Denfert Rochereau, manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and M. Secretan, of the Société des Metaux, acted as auditors, as representing the two largest shareholders. M. E. Heutsch, chairman of the Comptoir d'Escompte, M. Masson, director of the same bank, and M. Quiedeville, deputy-manager of the Société des Metaux, were chosen directors of the new company for six years. We last week stated that the Credit Lyonnais was one of the promoters of the new combination. We learn, however, that that institution has had no connection either with the Syndicate or the new bank.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

MR. PIGOTT'S DISAPPEARANCE.

On the Special Commissioners taking their seats on Tuesday 26th, the witness Pigott failed to appear, and evidence was given that he had not been seen at his hotel since Monday afternoon. A warrant for Pigott's arrest was made out and handed to Inspector Shore. Sir C. Russell stated that on Saturday Pigott went uninvited, to the house of Mr. Labouchere, and signed a written confession that he had forged the letters of Messrs. Parnell, Egan Davitt, and O'Kelly. That confession, after a copy had been taken, was returned to Pigott. The Attorney-General called Mr. Shannon, a solicitor, who produced a letter written on Sunday night, and an affidavit signed by Pigott, who stated that, despite what he had told Mr. Labouchere only the day before, he (Pigott) had not forged all the letters. The first eleven he declared were given him in Paris by Patrick Casey, whom he had formerly called Murphy. To that person he gave three-fourths of the five hundred pounds paid him, and it was shared by Kirwan, O'Sullivan, O'Donnell, and O'Mahoney. The two other Parnell letters he and Casey forged, he writing the body and Casey the signatures. Egan's letters he declared to be genuine. Mr. Soames, Mr. Lewis, and others having been called to speak to facts concerning Pigott, the Commissioners adjourned, to enable the Attorney-General to consider the course he would pursue. Later in the day, Mr. G. Lewis accompanied by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Campbell, applied at Bow-street Police-court for a warrant for the arrest of Pigott on a charge of perjury, and, affidavits having been read, the warrant was issued.

STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

On Wednesday Feb 27, immediately on the entry of their Lordships, the Attorney-General said a document had been received that morning, addressed to Mr Shannon from Paris, which it was suspected was from Pigott. The President, having opened the letter, handed a document down to Mr. Cunynghame, the clerk of the court, to read. It was dated Feb 23, 1889, and

would in no jot alter the case of his (Sir Charles's) clients, who would all go into the box at the proper time.

Mr. Parnell was then sworn, and the whole of the letters in succession were put into his hands. The questions were merely formal, and he formally denied that the letter of May 15, 1882, or any of the others, were either written or signed by him, by his secretary, Mr. Campbell, or, to the best of his belief, by Egan or O'Kelley.

On personal grounds, the Attorney-General asked for an adjournment. He had felt this matter of the letters to be one of such extreme gravity that the whole of his time had been given to its consideration, and he was consequently not ready with witnesses in the other parts of the case. Sir Charles Russell raised no objection, and, as neither Mr. Campbell nor Mr. Davitt could be present until Friday, the Court, at the suggestion of the President, stood adjourned.

THE "TIMES'" APOLOGY.

The *Times*, in its first leading article, after having quoted the explanations and apology offered by the Attorney-General before the Parnell Commission, in reference to the publication of the forged letters said:—"We desire to endorse and to appropriate every word of the foregoing statement. It is our wish, as it is our duty, to give expression to that feeling of sincere regret to which the Attorney-General referred. It was obvious that, after Pigott, on his own showing, had proved himself to be a person utterly unworthy of credit, and after he had made two confessions, varying in details, but both admitting that the letters which he had produced were tainted with forgery, our duty was unreservedly to withdraw these letters from the consideration of the judges. Moreover, Mr. Parnell having in the witness-box, stated that the letters attributed to him were forgeries, we accept in every respect the truth of that statement. In these circumstances, we deem it right to express our regret most fully and sincerely at having been induced to publish the letters in question as Mr. Parnell's, or to use them in evidence against him. This expression of regret, we need hardly say, includes also the letters falsely attributed to Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. O'Kelly.

MR. J. O'KELLY, M. P.

On Friday March 1st, Sir C. Russell proceeded to call Mr. O'Kelly, M. P. for Roscommon, and handing him a letter without a date, purporting to be signed by the witness, and addressed to Egan, said: Just examine that letter, please; whose is the signature?

The witness looked at the letter for some seconds, and when Sir Charles Russell said: Is that your handwriting? he replied: It is not.

Does it bear any resemblance to the handwriting you at that time wrote?—I think not. On close examination of it I think not.

Did you authorise any one to write such a letter?—I did not. I never wrote it or authorised any one to do so.

In answer to the Attorney-General, who postponed any questions,

Sir C. Russell said every one of these witnesses would be recalled.

MR. PARNELL'S SECRETARY.

Mr. Henry Campbell, M. P. for South Fermanagh, was next called.

Sir C. Russell, who remarked that some of the genuine letters had been given out to be photographed, said: You have for some time acted as secretary to Mr. Parnell?—Yes.

And for a short time as secretary or assistant to Mr. Egan in Paris?—Yes, during the time of Mr. Parnell's imprisonment in Kilmainham.

You yourself have never been under arrest?—No, never.

I hand the witness some of the alleged Egan letters purporting to be addressed by Egan to "My Dear Friend." Are you conversant with Egan's handwriting?—Yes.

Just look at these letters are they in his handwriting? they are not.

Do you recollect an occasion when Pigott called on Mr. Parnell?—Yes; at Morrison's hotel. He sent up his card, but Mr. Parnell declined to see him. I wrote a letter to him and Mr. Parnell signed it. The letter produced which says, "If you will fix an hour I will see you to-day" is a forgery from the letter I wrote. I never wrote such a letter. The one I wrote was one declining to see him.

Sir C. Russell: I do not think I need trouble your Lordships with these in detail (folding a bundle of letters) They are the letters which Pigott admitted having written to Egan, and which purported to have copies on them of Egan's answers.

Three of them were handed to the witness, and he indentified Egan's writing.

MR. DAVITT.

Mr. Davitt was then called, and gave formal evidence that the letter purporting to be signed by him was a forgery.

The Attorney-General called for the copy of it, witness made in Mr. Soames' office. The witness replied that he had searched for it and could not find it. He remembered showing it to Mr. Parnell on the night he made it. In making the copy he tried to imitate the forgery in order to show Mr. Parnell that it could not have been his writing.

When it was handed to you what did you say?—I said at once it was a forgery.

There were two others which you said were quite right?—Yes.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., was next called, and denied having had any interview with Pigott, as alluded to in a letter by Mr. Soames to Pigott. To his knowledge, he said, he never saw Pigott in his life.

The Attorney-General: My recollection is he referred to Mr. McCarthy's name in connection with O'Brien.

Sir C. Russell: Did you ever see O'Brien?—Never to my knowledge.

Do you know him?—No.

MR. LEWIS AND PIGOTT.

Mr. Lewis was again examined.—On the occasion of the interview with Pigott at Mr. Labouchere's house, when I arrived there Mr. Parnell and Mr. Labouchere were already seeing Pigott. I had a conservation with him, and afterwards dictated it, as far as I could remember, to my clerk.

The conversation was then read, in which Pigott admitted that the letters were forgeries. He asked whether the *Times* might not prosecute him, and Mr. Lewis said that the letters not being negotiable the *Times* could not prosecute him for forgery, but they might proceed against him for obtaining the money.

The witness continuing: The next day I went by appointment to Pigott's hotel, and took down a statement he made, which has been produced, and the day after that I had another interivew with him. Mr. Labouchere handed me the Egan letters which have been read to-day; also several letters sent to him by Mr. Egan, written by James Carey, the Phœnix Park murderer. I did not directly or indirectly, offer any monetary inducement to Pigott to make the confession.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. LABOUCHERE.

Mr. Labouchere said: I recollect being waited upon by certain gentlemen at the House of Commons, who stated that they had come from America with a packet. It was about the time the Commission Bill was in committee. The packet of letters purported to have come from Egan, and contained the Pigott letters to Egan with Egan's copy answers, and a copy of Mr. Parnell's letter to Pigott in Mr. Campbell's handwriting. It is not true that I offered Pigott any kind of inducement to go into the box and swear that he was the forger. When alone with Pigott in my house he said, "The *Times* has offered me £5,000; I want to know what you are ready to give?" I replied, "Ready to give nothing." Pigott then said that O'Brien *alias* Sinclair had stated that he was to buy the original Egan letters and had referred him to me. I said I should be ready to buy any letters of that sort, but that certainly I should give nothing like £5,000. Pigott asked, "Would you give £1,000." I answered, "Wait until we have seen the documents." I was aware of the importance of getting the original Egan answers. With regard to his journeys I said I wondered he did not give the *Times* the letters as from America. He answered, "Well, I like travelling about, and Houston gave me money, and paid my expenses, so I did not see why I should give up the letters at once. I thought I would have a few trips at his expense." (Laughter.) When he came to my house on Saturday last he said he wished to make a full confession, but I said I should first send for a witness. He volunteered the statement that the letters of Houston to himself were at his Kingstown house, and he asked me to send some one for them. Answering a question as to whether he would get an indemnity, I said I really did not know as he seemed to have perjured himself a good deal. (Laughter.) He then asked whether the *Times* or Mr. Parnell would prosecute him. I doubted whether either would, adding that if he did not get an indemnity it was your lordships who would order the prosecution. After Mr. Sala arrived he made the statement, which I read over while he looked over my shoulder. Just before leaving Pigott said he would send on the letter of authority for the delivery to anyone I should appoint of the Houston letters laying in Dublin. That letter of authority I never received.

MR. SALA.

Mr. George A. Sala said: I recollect receiving a note from Mr. Labouchere on Saturday morning, to go round to his house on some important matter. I saw Mr. Labouchere when I arrived, and a person I had not seen before. Every word of Mr. Labouchere's, as to what passed in my presence, is correct.

PIGOTT'S STATEMENTS TO THE "TIMES."

The Attorney-General: I should like to put in the three statements made by Pigott to us.

Sir C. Russell: I called for them in the course of Pigott's cross-examination, which I hope to be able to continue. (A laugh.)

Mr. Soames was then examined: He deposed to receiving a statement from Pigott on the 19th October, 1888, in the presence of Mr. Houston. The statement which was read was similar to the evidence given by Pigott when examined by the Attorney-General. A few days after the 19th October, and before the statutory declaration, he (Mr. Soames) received a statement in Pigott's handwriting, which the Attorney-General read, to the effect that Eugene Davis had told him (Pigott) that there was a bag in Paris containing important letters written by Parnell and Egan, and that afterwards a printer named Murphy, who said he was agent for the Clan-na-Gael Society in New York, undertook to get the documents for him. Murphy next told him that they could not be sold without the consent of the governing body of the Clan-na-Gael in New York. Accordingly Pigott went to New York, when Breslin called on him and brought him the sealed envelope addressed to Murphy with the necessary authorisation for the documents at the price demanded. On delivering that letter in Paris Murphy undertook to procure the documents. Pigott was compelled to take a formal oath that under no circumstances should he reveal the parties from whom he got them or give any clue to their identity. The penalty for breaking that oath was certain death. The next batch of letters was sold by another member of the Clan-na-Gael, and so on.

The President: The only bearing this has on the matter is that it is part of Mr. Soames' explanation of the circumstances under which he put forward Pigott.

The Attorney-General: I think it right so far as the proprietors of the *Times* are concerned, that all they had before them when they produced Pigott should be before the court.

Mr. Soames produced the statutory declaration made by Pigott on the 7th November in Dublin. It gave a long account of the way he came to have an interview with Mr. Labouchere and others. When an American gentleman first proposed he (Pigott) should see Mr. Labouchere he declined and Houston, to whom he reported the proposal, said counsel was of opinion that he should not meet any of the parties. However, he could not help following up the affair, as he was aware the Parnellites charged him with forging the letters, and he was anxious to know what ground they had for so absurd an accusation. (A laugh.) Accordingly he went. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Labouchere urged that they could prove he forged the letters, and though he denied it, they told him the only way he could get out of it was to go into the box and swear he forged the letters. Mr. Lewis was threatening and persuasive by turns. Mr. Labouchere offered to guarantee him £1,000, and pointed out that he would be sure of a seat in Parliament, a torchlight procession in America, and no end of popularity. For three hours, he said, he was exposed to successive bullying and cajolery by Mr. Lewis, the suave persuasions of Mr. Parnell and the somewhat boisterous counsel of Mr. Labouchere. He only escaped by promising to think it over. When he saw them next in Ely-place, Mr. Parnell was distinctly threatening, and Mr. Lewis was offensively so. The proceedings at this interview were similar to those at Mr. Labouchere's and he left promising to communicate with them when he returned from Ireland. Some correspondence followed, in which Pigott denied the statements which had been made by Mr. Lewis that he (Pigott) had admitted forging the letters and characterised Mr. Lewis as the "most outrageous liar" he ever met.

Mr. Soames, continuing, said this statement was sent to him. He also received another statement, which he commenced to read, when Sir Charles Russell interposed, and said all these statements were the same as those made by the witness in his evidence.

The President said he admitted them, because they were part of Mr Soames' explanation.

However, as the witness said he had never read the statement until that moment the President ruled it could not be read now.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Sir Charles Russell.—Houston was introduced to me as a journalist and political agent. I did not ask what political agent he was. I knew he was secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. I never asked Houston anything on the subject. Houston wrote out a statement corroborating that of Pigott as far as he was concerned. I did not cross-examine him upon the subject. I made no inquiries as to the place where the black bag containing the letters was said to have been found in Paris. I made inquiries as to the man Morris Murphy, and ascertained there was such a man who had been in England and America under different names, and had been in Paris. I made no inquiries about the "Tom Brown" who was mentioned in the second statement. I am aware that Pigott said Morris Murphy was an assumed name. Pigott never mentioned the name of Carey to me in conversation.

Sir C. Russell said there were certain statements made by Pigott which he would like dealt with imputing motives to Mr. Lewis.

MR. LEWIS RE-CALLED.

Mr. Lewis then gave evidence as to his last interview with Pigott at the witness's office, in the presence of Mr. Parnell, when he denied that at their previous meeting he had admitted the letters were forgeries. He (Mr. Lewis) asked Pigott to explain what occurred between the forgery of the first batch of letters and his writing to Archbishop Walsh that he believed them to be a forgery. Pigott declined to give any information on the point except that he wrote to Archbishop Walsh that he wanted to assist Mr. Parnell to prove that they were forgeries. Mr. Lewis then asked him whom he went to America to see. Pigott mentioned four persons, and said he made no inquiry of them whether they had any letters from Parnell; he was paid for going and why should he not go? He did not take receipts from either of the persons from whom he purchased the letters. Mr. Parnell told him he was not telling the truth, that he was a forger, and that he would either have to go into the box or perjure himself, Pigott then said he hoped to get the *Times* to withdraw the letters and that he should write to Houston that he believed the letters to be forgeries. Asked what proof he could give that they were forgeries, Pigott said he could write and satisfy them on that point, and that if he wrote to the *Times* they would withdraw the letters, Mr. Lewis pointed out that it was useless for him to do so. Pigott said he contemplated writing to Houston that the letters were forgeries, but he should not do so till he had moved. Asked what he meant by that, he said he should go out of the jurisdiction. Mr. Lewis warned him that in that case a warrant would be issued for him. The best only course would be for him to go into the box and tell the whole truth; if he did not tell the truth Mr. Parnell would certainly prosecute him for perjury. Pigott said he would go into the witness box and tell the truth rather than be prosecuted for perjury. Pigott also said Houston told him the *Times* could produce persons who had seen these letters before they came into Pigott's possession. In consequence of the suggestion about going out of the jurisdiction, Mr. Lewis immediately consulted counsel about applying for Pigott's arrest. He (Mr. Lewis) was convinced before he ever saw him that Pigott was the forger of these letters, and he acted on that belief.

MR. HOUSTON WANTS TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Sir C. Russell: Now respectfully ask your lordships—

Mr. Houston rose and, interrupting said he simply wanted to present himself for cross-examination, and to say that he should be quite willing to give any security or guarantee for his appearance in court.

The President thought that he was quite properly put, and asked Sir C. Russell if he wanted to cross-examine Mr. Houston further to do so now.

Sir C. Russell: I ask you not to ask me to do anything at this stage. We do not despair of eliciting further facts from Pigott.

The President: You need not say anything more, Mr. Houston.

Sir Charles Russell: I now ask your lordships to exercise your discretion under Section 7 of the Special Commission Act to make a report with respect to the authenticity of the letters.

The President: We will consider that.

THE "FOUL CONSPIRACY."

The Attorney-General pointed out that Sir Charles Russell had stated that there was behind Pigott a foul conspiracy, and before any such special report was asked for the cross-examination of Houston should be completed upon that point. The whole evidence on that point should be before the court.

Sir C. Russell said that had nothing to do with the authenticity of the letters which the Attorney-General said he could not maintain as genuine.

The President: What the Attorney-General has said in reference to Sir Charles Russell's charge of a "foul conspiracy" has no bearing upon this point which we are now asked to consider. We have a limited duty and jurisdiction; it is only to report upon the charges and allegations made against the several persons: and it would not be any part of our duty to to make any report on the suggestion of a foul conspiracy on the part of anybody behind Mr. Houston. That will stand over and be considered by us till we next meet.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE CASE.

The Attorney-General said he had now to deal with the part of the case in connection with the extracts from the *Irish World*, flirst giving those which had appeared in "Parnellism and Crime." He proposed first to produce the copy of the *Irish World* of October 24,1885, which contained a letter from Mr. Davitt.

Sir C. Russell said it would be convenient at this point to discuss the admissibility of the evidence at all.

Sir H. James pointed out that the Times had said that the *Irish World* contained that letter, and if they did not prove that statement Sir C. Russel would be justified in saying it was not true.

Sir C. Russell said Mr. Davitt did not in the least deny that he wrote the letter. The point was, did his learned friends intend to insert the thin end of the wedge, which was to make his clients responsible for what had appeared in the *Irish World*.

The President thought, after what Sir H. James had said, they could go so far as to prove that the *Times* did not state an untruth when they saib a certain extract was from the *Irish World*.

The letter from Mr. Davitt was then read. In it he said: "The *Irish World* (which, of course, meant Patrick Ford) has always been a guide, philosopher, and friend of mine, since my liberation from Dartmoor."

The Attorney-General then took the *Freemans Journal* of the 28th May, 1886.

Sir C. Russell pointed out that at certain periods in the history of the League the *Freemans Journal* was its most violent opponent.

The Attorney-General said that was not case in 1886. Mr. Davitt, in a letter, should be believed three quarters of the enormous sdm of money subscribed for the Land League came through the exertions of Patrick Ford. Then there was a letter in the Irish World, of 26th January, 1881, signed by Mr. Parnell, of which an extract appeared in "Parnellism and Crime," but he intended the whole of it.

After some discussion,

The President said that would not substantiate any of the charges. The Attorney General must confine himself to quote specified extracts.

The court then adjourned.

A letter has been received by the committee of the Parnell Fund in Liverpool in which it is stated that Mr. Parnell estimates his expenses up to the present at £50,000.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FORGERIES.

THE *Times* of the 28th February had the following leader:—

When the Special Commission met yesterday the Attorney-General made the following statement on behalf of the *Times*, which we feel it right to reproduce here in full:—"I need scarcely assure your Lordships that since the adjournment yesterday my learned friends and I have communicated with those whom we represent and have in conjunction with them most carefully and anxiously considered the course, which it is our duty to take in relation to that portion of this inquiry which has lately been under your Lordships' consideration. My Lords, it is unnecessary to remind you that the letters put in evidence purporting to be signed by Mr. Parnell, the authenticity of which is disputed, including the letter of May 15, 1882—also those which purport to bear the signature of Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Davitt and Patrick Egan—all came into the hands of the managers of the *Times* from one source, from one man Richard Pigott, I desire to say nothing respecting that witness except that I presume everyone will agree that no one ought to attach any weight to any evidence he has given; but, taking the most lenient view of his conduct, he certainly confessed in his statement to Mr. Shannon that he forged some of these letters, with the assistance of the man from whom he received others. I need not say, my Lords, that I had not heard the contents of the statement received this morning until it was read by Mr. Cunynghame." This referred to the text of Pigott's confession to Mr. Labouchere, which had been forwarded by post from Paris to Mr. Shannon, had been handed with the envelope unopened to the secretary to the commission, and read by him in Court. The Attorney-General proceeded:—"My Lords, under these circumstances, it seems to us that the course which we ought to take is clearly defined and, believing that we are merely doing our duty, I now on behalf of those whom we represent, ask permission to withdraw from your consideration the question of the genuineness of the letters which have been submitted to you, the authenticity of which is denied with the full acknowledgement that, after the evidence which has been given, we are not entitled to say that they are genuine. My Lords, although it is possible that any expression of regret used by me in making this statements may be misinterpreted, those whom I represent request me to express their sincere regret that these letters were published. That feeling, which most truly exists, will, at the proper time, be more fully expressed by themselves. If I were entitled to do so, I could say much as to the manner in which those whom I represent have been imposed upon, but I desire, in making this statement, to abstain from introducing any controversial matter; but I claim, with your Lordships' permission, to state that some words used by my learned friend, Sir Charles Russell, yesterday, did not escape our attention. My learned friend said that behind Pigott there has been a foul conspiracy. I desire emphatically to say that, if a foul conspiracy has existed, those whom we represent have had no share whatever in it. That they have been misled and imposed upon is true, but therein lies their fault, and if it be suggested that their error extends beyond, this fault, they earnestly ask that your Lordships will make the fullest inquiry into any part they have taken either in procuring these documents or in placing them before the public.

We desire to endorse and to appropriate every word of the foregoing statement. It is our wish, as it is our duty, to give expression to thatfeeling of sincere regret, to which the Attorney-General referred. It was obvious that, after Pigott, on his own showing, had proved himself to be a person utterly unworthy of credit, and after he had made two confessions, varying in detail, but both admitting that the letters which he had produced were tainted with forgery, our duty was unreservedly to withdraw these letters from the consideration of the judges. Moreover, Mr. Parnell having in the witness-box stated that the letters attributed to him were forgeries, we accept in every respect the truth of that statement. In these circumstances, we deem it right to express our regret most fully and sincerely at having been induced to publish the letters in question as Mr. Parnell's, or to use them in evidence against him. This expression of regret, we need hardly say, includes also the letters falsely attributed to Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. O'Kelly. It is clear now that Pigott was guilty of a gross and disgraceful fraud when he produced the documents which reached our hands. Into the circumstances under which we received and published them it is scarcely fitting we should enter. Nor shall we now refer to the grounds, apart from Pigott's testimony on which we considered ourselves to be justified in dealing with these letters as genuine documents. To do so would be to touch upon controversial matter which cannot for the present be properly dealt within these columns. We are bound, however, to point out that though Pigott was the source from which the letters came, and though they were thus contaminated by their origin he was not the person with whom we communicated, and who placed the documents in our hands. Moreover, we must add that we firmly believed the letters to be genuine until the disclosures made by Pigott in the course of his cross-examination.

We heard on Tuesday of "a conspiracy behind Pigott and Houston," but it must be evident to all reasonable persons that if a conspiracy existed the *Times* was victimised by it and not a party to it. Errors in judgment may have been committed, and for them the penalty must be paid. What we have done, it must be clearly understood has been done by us in the public interest alone. It has been done moreover, altogether of our own motion and upon our own responsibility, We regarded the undertaking on which we entered as one of national importance; but we must enter an emphatic protest against attempt to make any statesman or any political party conjointly responsible with us for acts which were exclusively our own. We may point out, further, that it is absurd to take us to task for not having at once abandoned the portion of the case dependent upon the letters at an earlier stage of Pigott's examination. We were responsibly advised that it was not within our right or power to express any opinion on the evidence of a witness still under examination, and could not offer any view of our own until that witness's cross-examinat on was concluded. As soon as the incidents affecting Pigott's flight had been inquired into, our counsel at once asked for an adjournment for the purpose of considering the most proper form in which to present our withdrawal of the letters from the consideration of the Commission. This withdrawal of course refers exclusively to the letters obtained from Pigott and not to the other portion of the case embraced in the "charges and allegation," which still remain the subject of judicial inquiry. Our desire is simply to express deep regret for the error into which we were led, and to withdraw unreservedly those parts of our original statements which we cannot honestly continue to maintain.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Feb. 27, writes:—With regard to the part which our contemporary the *Times* has borne in these proceedings it is necessary to speak with reserve at present, while the future course of the trial remains undecided. But, certainly no unprejudiced person, looking back over the course of the business, and noting its disastrous development, can contend for a single moment—how much-soever the past history of this great journal may command his respect—that even the most ordinary precautions were adopted, or the slightest knowledge of the world evinced, in the dealings which our contemporary held with dangerous persons called into activity by its action. We make of course, no question of its good faith, its patriotism, or its high purposes; and it was precisely the traditional dignity of its position and its unblemished record which lent to the origination of the proceedings and to the letters themselves the importance which is now seen to have been totally inapplicable. Yet who could have conceived that conductors of a leading English journal, with the least knowledge of worldly affairs, would from such slight premises and scanty examination of them plunge headlong into the serious crusade they undertook? Who could have imagined, until the crude truth appeared, that they would confide themselves to amateurs and adventurers in forming the resolution to prove Mr. Parnell guilty of abetting murder and treason, instead of satisfying at every steps, first their own minds and next those of their legal agents, that they were dealing with solid and well-established facts and valid documents? In place of this we are compelled to recognise that they "gave themselves away" to youthful enthusiasts, raw in political life; to rash patriots, incapable of prudence; and to hungry adventurers, who joyously supplied them with ridiculous forgeries, emmating from "black bags," and bearing on the face of them tokens which should have warned the precipitate purchasers of their probable falsity. If anything could add to the force with which all this must come home to our unfortunate contemporary, it would be the course which the proceedings of the Court took yesterday after the dramatic disappearance of the impostor, and while the relics of his falsehood and flight were being discussed. A serious injury has, indeed, been wrought to a great public question by the deplorable mixture of innocence and ineptitude exhibited in this extraordinary affairs.

The *Daily News* of Feb. 28 says:—The *Times* endeavoured to destroy Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell has destroyed the *Times*. Never again will any man who respects himself read with anything but a smile of contemptuous amusement or languid disgust if indeed he reads at all, the base and false accusations against all that is highest, brightest, and noblest in the public life of England with which the journal abounds. It has been said that the conduct of the *Times* is a disgrace to journalism. We must altogether demur to that assertion. The *Times* is no representative of the English press. There is no morning paper in London which takes the same side politics as ourselves. But we do not hesitate to say that every one of them, as well as the greatest and the smallest of provincial organs, is utterly incapable of engaging in the abominable traffics which has led the *Times* into such abyssmal depths of infamy. The letters which it published as Mr. Parnell's were obvious and palpable forgeries. No man of sense and of the world ever believed in them, although many politicians have stooped to employ them as instruments of party warfare, and some people will continue to believe in them, as in the Tichborne claimant, because all the evidence is the other way. The letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. O'Kelly were only less futile and absurd. Yesterday the managers of the *Times* had to undergo the terrible humiliation of admitting through their counsel in open court that they had persisted for nearly two years in foully libelling a statesman upon the unsupported word of a notorious scoundrel, who divided his time between forgery as a profession and the sale of obscene literature as a trade.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Feb. 28, believes that it is no longer the old *Times*, and honest embodiment of the prejudices and instincts of the average Englishman, that we have to do with now, but rather with a a kind of possessed *Times*. An evil spirit has entered into the leading journal, rendering it incapable even of those human and generous instincts which are characteristic of our race. What a Nemesis it is! The organ of Delane possessed by the unclean demon of Richard Pigott! In vain warning voices were sounded in its ear. If only the *Times* would have taken the advice of its opponents just for once! But it refused scornfully. And now we see the result.

If there was a conspiracy, says the *Liverpool Mercury* of Feb. 28, it made victims of Mr. Soames and Mr. Macdonald, who, so far, have had to pay the cost and bear the odium. But Sir Richard Webster's clients forgot to expunge from their columns the advertisement of the pamphlet containing "the alleged facsimile letter of Mr. Parnell on the Phœnix Park murders." Although the publication includes a great deal more than the forgery now exposed, it is an outrage that the forgery itself should continue to be sold, and announced in the columns of the *Times* as for sale. However, Sir Richard Webster has the assurance that the end of the matter is not yet. He will now proceed with his American evidence, and lengthen out a commission which has already, as far as he is concerned, exhausted its usefulness. On the other hand, Sir Charles Russell means to follow up his signal victory with all the resources at his disposal. The letters have passed out of controversy, but the accused gentlemen intend to go behind them and, if feasible, trace the whole plot to its root. It is their duty, if it be within their power, to crush once and for all those who have gratuitously sought their ruin, and pursued them with a maligity as furtive as it was relentless.

The *Manchester Courier*, of Feb. 28, says:—We may expect that an attempt will be made to involve the Government irresponsibility of some kind for the blunder to which the *Times* has confessed, and the insinuation plainly hid under these questions is that the Government has connived at Mr. Pigott's escape for reasons which are to be developed hereafter. We need not point out that, if the Government had any such desire, it has no power to facilitate his escape from justice. There are a good many mysterious circumstances about that gentleman's disappearance which will have to be cleared up; but, if ever the preposterous allegation is made openly and plainly that the Government had any hand in it, we feel sure it will be very quickly disposed of. The introduction of Mr. Houston's name is another indication of the direction in which the attack is to be opened.

The *Times*, says the *Nottingham Daily News*, of Feb. 28 represents in the main the selfishness of the classes. It will exhibit generosity when generosity begins to pay; and when some concrete instance of inhumanity revolts its readers it remembers that after all it has to exist upon the contributions of a Christian country, and accordingly it becomes humane. Its ferocious assaults upon Cobden and Bright are well remembered. They were men, said the *Times*, who desired to seize the lands of the rich and divide them amongst the poor. The slander was never apologised for. It is to the credit of the Irish party that they by their courage, and tenacity and fidelity, have succeeded in showing to the uninitiated the real character of the *Times*.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE case of the conflict between the Civil Tribunal of the Seine and the Tribunal of Commerce concerning the right of jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Company came before the Court of Appeal on Feb. 26. Judgment was deferred for a week.

President Cleveland has signed the bill enabling the President to protect the interests of the United States in the Isthmus of Panama.

Intelligence received from Panama states that thousands of labourers left the isthmus last week, and that work is now almost stopped, sufficient being done, however, to avoid the risk of forfeiting the concession granted to the Panama Canal Company. No disorder prevails, but business is at a standstill.

THE news of the morganatic marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg has come, writes a well informed correspondent, like a thunderbolt upon the English royal family, to whom it is most unwelcome. There has been no such unpleasant surprise since the Grand Duke of Hesse quite as suddenly and secretly married Mme. de Kolomire. Prince Alexander was still supposed to be engaged to Princess Victoria of Prussia Neither the Princess nor her family have been treated with consideration by him; and he was to have visited Biarritz during the Queen's stay there. In addition to the annoyance and mortification respecting the Prince's broken engagement, there is also the consideration that his mesalliance will not increase the credit of the Court of Darmstadt at St. Petersburg, and he has certainly "put a spoke in the wheel" of the project for a marriage between the Czarevitch and Princess Alix.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

IN the House of Lords, on Feb. 25, Lord Stanley of Alderley rose to ask the Secretary of State for India whether his statement at Oldham on Jan. 25, that a Factory Act would soon be introduced in India, was correctly reported. He said that on Nov. 5 last the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution by a majority of 10—38 to 28—recommending that the British Factory Acts, so far as they related to women and children, should be extended to British India. The seconder of this resolution, Mr. Stuttard, said in a letter to the *Manchester Courier*:—"Surely it will be better for the physical welfare of the Hindoo to remain in agricultural employment and give us plenty of cotton, rather than be attracted to the ranks of mill operatives." The members of the Chamber of Commerce who had had Indian experience opposed the resolution, while those who supported it showed that they knew little of the conditions under which the Bombay mills worked. Although that resolution was preposed on the grounds of humanity to the Bombay operatives, it was only doing justice to the Manchester men and to the Manchester press to say that the mask of humanity was soon dropped, and the motive of a wish to check rival competition put forward. If, however, the Indian Governemeat were to concede the Manchester request for the introduction of the British Factory Acts into India it would lay itself open to the charge of hypocrisy for taking thought of humanity at Bombay, whence no complaints had arisen, while it had neglected the calls of humanity in the Assam tea plantations, and had not yet interfered to prevent the great mortality of the Bengal coolies on their journey to Assam, nor taken care that the coolie hospitals in Assam should be efficient, and had neglected a duty which the Colonial Office performed for the Indian emigrants to the West India Islands and to British Guiana. The vote of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was met at Bombay on Dec. 19, by a meeting of the Millowners' Association. It was stated at that meeting that while in Lancashire 65 per cent. of the hands were women, in Bombay the work done by those women was done by adult men. The Bombay operatives had two days in the week, and holidays of from one to six months every one or two years to go home to their villages. The women stayed away from the mills for four or five days every month, putting substitutes in their places. The hands left their work four or five times a day for from ten to fifteen minutes, besides half an hour for dinner. It was also shown that to do the same amount of work three and a third more hands were employed in Bombay than in Lancashire, and as no gas was used in the Bombay mills the hours of labour were restricted to day-light. The longest days were of 13 hours 13 min., and the shortest of 11 hours.

He wished to point out the inconsistency of a Chamber of Commerce which professed free-trade opinions asking for protection for one British industry alone, while all were suffering, and that not against the foreigner, but against our Indian fellow-subjects. What was to be thought of the inconsistency of the noble viscount for encouraging such hopes while it was notorious that members of the Conservative party, desirous of standing well with their leaders, were compelled to make their private opinions as to unrestricted imports subservient to party purpose. Was the noble viscount prepared on all occasions to support the resolutions passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce? Was he aware that last November that Chamber had passed a fair-trade resolution by a majority of 73 to 13, and though at a poll of the members, suggested by a portion of the directors, that vote was naturally enough under all the circumstances, reversed, no fewer than 383 out of 1,004 circulars were not replied to. It was therefore certain that that these 383 were not very zealous free-traders, and the two parties might be equally balanced in that Chamber of Commerce. There was another reason why the noble viscount should not have shown at Oldham any sympathy for the Manchester vote for a British Factory Act in India; that was that his doing so was in disaccord with the first speech delivered by Lord Lansdowne after he landed in India, in which he said that he would do his utmost to encourage native industries that came in aid of agriculture, which cannot provide sufficient employment for the people of India. What reason was there for informing the people of Oldham of the Secretary of State's thoughts and intentions? Was it done to catch votes? Was it an electioneering speech? Would the noble viscount say "No," but that he spoke as a Lancashire man finding himself in his own country and among friends? In that case the noble viscount should remember that when he became Secretary of State for India he became the guardian and trustee of the interests of the people of India, and ought to think of them before thinking of Lancashire. The noble viscount at Oldham had indulged in prophecy as to the boldness of any man who would propose to reimpose the cotton duties in India. Certainly to do so at Oldham would require extraordinary boldness. But could the noble viscount be sure that he would not be obliged himself to propose this in India? Through the repeal of those duties the salt tax had been increased, and could not be further increased, and the opium revenue was diminishing. The noble viscount had referred in his speech to the heartburnings caused by the repeal of the cotton duties. Was he reminded of those by a gentleman who supported him on the platform, the member for Oldham, and was he aware what that gentleman formerly thought and wrote on the subject of sacrificing the interests of India to Manchester? Mr. Maclean, when formerly editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, wrote an article in that paper of Feb. 28, 1876, in which he said:—"Give Manchester what she wants or go"—that is what Lord Salisbury demanded of the Viceroy. What can be more scandalous to avail ourselves of Lord Salisbury's own words, than for an English Minister deliberately to sell India to Manchester? Yet this is what the Secretary of State proposes to do. In return for the support given by Lancashire to the Conservatives at the last election, and with an eye to future favours of the same kind, Lord Salisbury intends to deprive India of a revenue of three-quarters of a million sterling a year, to make a present of it, in the first instance at all events, to the English manufacturer of cotton goods. We trust there is sufficient political virtue left in England to expose and stigmatise this disgraceful transaction."

Viscount Cross said the noble lord asked him whether his statement at Oldham on Jan. 25, that a Factory Act would soon be introduced in India, was correctly reported. The noble lord did not ask him whether he made the statement, but assumed that he did so. His answer was that he never made the statement at all, and, therefore, the statement was not correctly reported. What he did state was this. The report of the chief inspector of factories, Mr. Redgrave, which was published towards the end of 1887, contained the result of an investigation by Mr. Jones upon the working of the Factory Act of 1880 in India. As the report of Mr. Jones was thought worthy of being embodied in his report by the chief inspector of factories in England, he thought it was well to call the attention of the Viceroy to it, and to ask him to make the necessary inquiries as to whether the factory legislation in India did require amendment or it did not. Those inquiries were in course of being made, and no answer had as yet been sent to him from Bombay, where the greater number of factories were. Until he received the report that had been asked for it was impossible for him to form any opinion as to whether it was necessary that a Factory Act should be introduced or not. He had no objection now to repeat what he did say at Oldham, which was that it made no difference to him, as regarded factory labour, what was said by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce or by people in Bombay, because the protection of one industry against another had nothing whatever to do with the reasons for which Factory Acts were passed. As he understood, the whole basis of a Factory Act was that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the health and the lives of women and children employed in particular industries. This was the only foundation upon which Factory Acts rested, and they had nothing to do with the protection of one industry against another, or one class against another, or one country against another. Therefore, whenever it became his duty to consider whether there ought or not to be an amendment of the law in India, such consideration would be based upon that principle alone. The noble lord further asked whether steps had been taken to see that the coolies of Assam and Bengal were properly treated. Some time ago an Act was passed in connection with that subject, and the question was raised whether the Coolie Act should be amended, and Lord Hartington thought that its operation should be tested for two or three years longer. At the end of that period it had to be considered by himself whether he would amend the law or give it a further trial. He found that great improvement had been effected by the Act, and so he determined to give it another trial, and extended it for two or three years. The result had been that very great precautions have been taken under the Act, and he received a despatch from the Viceroy last month saying that very considerable improvement had taken place in the position of the coolies. If the noble lord would move for a copy of that despatch, he should be glad to lay it on the table. As regarded death-rates, they varied considerably in different parts of India. Some of the tea gardens were particularly unhealthy, but those tea gardens were being narrowly watched. He trusted the questions put had been answered to the noble lord's satisfaction.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DURING the week ended March 1st discussions took place in Parliament on various subjects of importance to India. Those having reference to the proposed Factory legislation, to the Crawford Commission, the Indian Public Service, and the Address in relation to India are reported in other columns. The following further business was also disposed of:—

INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND OPIUM IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Feb. 28, in answer to Mr. S. Smith, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has reason to believe that the most friendly communications took place between the hon. member for Barrow (Mr. Caine) and the authorities in India during his recent travels in that country, and that the valuable observations and statements contained in the letters of the hon. member have been brought to the notice of those authorities by the hon. member himself. The excise law and the excise administration vary in the several provinces of India according to the diverse circumstances of each province, and it would be unwise, in the judgment of the Secretary of State, to attempt the imposition on the local Governments on one rigid system for the whole of India. The policy, however, which is uniformly inculcated on the Governments both by the Secretary of State and the Government of India is to make the repression of intoxication and of the use of deleterious drugs the first object of their excise legislation and administration, and to treat the raising of revenue as a purely secondary object. To this policy the Secretary of State has reason to believe that all the local Governments in India are using their best efforts to give effect, and they will no doubt derive material assistance from the researches of the hon. member.

POSTAGE TO INDIA.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster-

THE RED SEA COSSACKS.

LAST week intelligence reached us that the French cruiser Zeigaelay, with Admiral Oubry on board, had bombarded Sagallo, where the colonies had provisionally settled. The St. Petersburg *Messenger* printed a long official communication describing the bombardment, with the result that five Russians were killed and five wounded, and disavowing in the most complete manner all connection of the Government with the mission. The occurrence, it was added, would have no influence on the existing relations between Russia and France.

The most interesting thing, the *Times*, correspondent remarks, is to know the effect all this must have upon the Slavophiles, Slavonic committees, and Russian national circles generally, whence large sums of money have been drawn for these ill-fated Russian adventurers and colonists. Coincident with this publication in the official journal is the appearance in the Cronstadt *Messenger*, the organ of the navy authorites, of an extract from the report of the captain of the cruiser Nijni-Novgorod, belonging to the "volunter fleet," who, writing from Port Said, gives a most unfavourable account of the Cossack party. Captain Atchicoff, he says, was living in the best hotel and playing *roulette*, while the members of his party, including the priests, were sleeping in the streets, dirty, ragged, and in most cases intoxicated. They are described as a disgrace to the name of Russia, and the captain says he refused to take them on board.

On Feb. 25 Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg telegraphed :—

Several newspapers, including the *Novoe Vremya* and the *Petersburgskja Viedomosti*, express indignation that the French should have shed Russian blood over the Atchinoff incident, and doubt whether this "act of violence" was unavoidable. The *Grashdanin*, referring to the subject, makes some ironical remarks regarding Russo-French friendship, and states that it learns from a trustworthy source that Captain Atchinoff and those of his companions who are still alive will be brought to Odessa as prisoners of war.

The correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from the Russian capital on Tuesday night :—

The Russian press evidently finds it rather difficult to express its feelings about the Obock affair. The fact that the blow was dealt by the French, and that their own Government had nothing to say against it, places the press in a very awkward position. The majority of Russians are undoubtedly very angry indeed ; but it is practically impossible to give their anger full vent. The *Sviet* speaks under some restraint but asks, with the *Novoe Vremya*, whether, admitting that Captain Atchinoff himself is to blame, bloodshed could not easily have been avoided. There has certainly been nothing in the evidence so far published to prove the necessity of bombarding Sagallo without giving time for the Russian Government to order the submission of its unruly subjects. On the whole, it may be confidently assumed that the unfortunate occurrence will be laid altogether to the door of the Republican *regime*, which will now more than ever bar the way to an alliance between France and Russia ; and it will vastly increase the Russian sympathy for General Boulanger.

Later on several French newspapers stated that the Russian Government had accepted an offer made by the French Government to send back the members of Captain Atchinoff's expedition as far as Suez on their way to Russia. The French Minister of Marine sent instructions to Obock for their embarkation on board the cruiser Primauguet. On Wednesday (Feb. 27) the French Government deemed it necessary to issue a long Note defending or explaining their proceedings, through the Havas Agency. The following is a summary of this "laboured and awkward" statement, as M. Blowitz correctly calls it :—

The document states, in substance, that, having succeeded in eluding the watchfulness of French cruisers, the adventurous Cossack landed at Tadjurah Bay as long ago as Jan. 18. A whole month was spent by the French authorities in a futile endeavour to make him understand that he was bound to obey the regulations which prohibited the transit of firearms across French territory. His companions, 145 in number, who are described as *de tout age et de tout sexe*, had a large number of firearms in their possession, in addition to a machine gun. His mission was partly military and partly religious, the latter character being, apparently, conferred upon the expedition by the presence of an Archimandrite and several priests or Popes. The French authorities were unwilling to interfere with the religious part of the expedition, but it was so mixed up with the military that it was impossible to make a distinction between the two. Atchinoff behaved somewhat outrageously. He informed the French Governor of Obock that he intended to found a colony at Sagallo, which, he contended, had been ceded to him by the Sultan of Tadjurah. He raised the Russian flag there, and declared that he acknowledged no other sovereignty than that of the Emperor of Russia. The Russian Government, having been appealed to, entirely repudiated any connection with him, merely commending the ecclesiastics who accompanied him to the favourable consideration of the French Government. Meanwhile, the adventurous Cossack exercised his authority over the natives of Sagallo and his own companions with such brutality that they applied to the French for protection, and it was only after spending a month in trying to talk Atchinoff over that a formal summons was sent to him. He arrogantly declined to attend to it, and then it was that, having no troops to land, the French Admiral was ordered to act. A few shots brought Atchinoff to his senses, and Sagallo surrendered. The French Government offered to allow Atchinoff, and the military adventurers under him, to remain in French territory provided they would undertake to behave in an orderly and peaceable manner, and volunteered to help the ecclesiastics to proceed to Abyssinia if they wished. But both declined the offer, and asked to be sent to Suez, whither they were conveyed in French vessels.

The semi-official Note adds :—

"The Russian Government has fully acknowledged that for the blood which has been shed on this occasion Atchinoff alone is responsible. It points out that no blame can attach to the French and Russian Governments, and, there is too high a sense of justice and impartiality in Russia to render it possible to suppose that the friendly relations between the two Governments and the two countries can possibly be affected by 'an incident in which France availed herself of her rights only because she was absolutely compelled to enforce them.'"

Nothing can be more satisfactory, says the correspondent of the *Standard*.

Nevertheless, I hear that there is a *dessous de cartes* in this affair which this semi-official Note does not even hint at. If my information is correct, representations were made by England and Italy to the French Government with respect to Atchinoff having been allowed to land with an armed force, with the overt design of getting the Abyssinians to act against the Italians at Massowah and the adjacent coast. As he has now been disposed of the matter will probably be suffered to drop.

The Berlin Reuter Agency, however, telegraphed on Feb. 27 :—

According to advices received here from St. Petersburg, the Atchinoff incident and the appointment of M. Spuller to the post of French Foreign Minister have caused considerable dissatisfaction in the Russian capital.

The affair will have no serious consequences, M. Blowitz writes :—

Russia, in the present state of her relations with France, will do nothing to embitter them, but to my certain knowledge it has made a very bad impression among the Russians, especially after the constant protestations of French friendliness. It is another proof of the danger of intrusting the Foreign Office to inexperienced men without diplomatic training, who, with the best intentions, may involve their country in complications.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed from St. Petersburg (Feb. 27):—

The Slavonic Society held a great meeting last night, when it was expected that the bombardment of the Cossacks on the Red Sea Coast would be referred to. Nothing, however, appears to have been publicly said about it. General Ignatieff was again elected president.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

LACHMAN SINGH V. MUSSUMAT PUNA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal heard in the English Privy Council on Feb. 22 from a judgment and decree of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India of Feb. 13, 1886. Mr. Doyne and Mr. C. W. Arathoon were counsel for the appellant. The suit was instituted in 1884 by the respondents, who are two sisters, to obtain possession of four villages which the appellant had purchased, as the manager of their deceased mother's estate, from the profits of certain property of which he had had the control. They also claimed various other property of the value of Rs. 25,150. The appellant answered the claim by asserting that the mother of the respondents had gifted the property in question to him, and that in any case the respondents being daughters of a daughter had no legal right of inheritance, and that he himself as the nearest male relative was entitled to succeed in preference to them. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who first heard the suit, gave judgment for the respondents for the four villages only. On appeal that decree was modified in the respondents' favour by both the Commissioner of Jubbulpore and the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Their Lordships, in the result, affirmed the decision of the Judicial Commissioner and dismissed the appeal.

ANUND KUAR AND ANOTHER V. TANSUKH.

This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court for the North-West Provinces of India of May 26, 1884, heard on Feb. 22nd. Mr. C. W. Arathoon was counsel for the appellants. The question at issue in the appeal, shortly stated, was whether the respondent had established a better right and title to certain property at Shikarpur, in the North-West Provinces, left by one Rup Singh, than the late Chaudhri Lachman Singh, whose widows the appellants were. Their Lordships affirmed the judgment of the High Court and dismissed the appeal.

SRIMATI HEMANGINI DASI V. KEDAR NATH KUNDU CHOWDHRY.

This was an appeal heard the same day from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal of July 29, 1886, modifying a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Hooghly. Mr. Doyne and Mr. Mayne were counsel for the appellant ; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson for the respondent. The appellant is the widow of one Tara Churn Kundu Chowdhry, a zemin'ar, who died in 1865, leaving considerable property. His surviving family consisted of the respondent and another son by a wife who had predeceased him, and one child by the appellant. By his will, which was dated three days before his death, he left to the appellant 16rs. per month, and directed that the same expenditure should be continued for religious observances. The suit was brought in September 1884 by the appellant to establish, as against the whole estate of her husband, her right to maintenance as his widow ; and she submitted that, having regard to the value of the estate and the customs of the family, 300rs. per month for religious observances and 200 rs. for her maintenance would be reasonable and proper. In November 1884, while the proceedings were in progress, her son, Hurris Chunder, instituted two suits against the respondent and the other members of the family for a partition of the joint estate of his father, and he obtained a decree declaring his right to one-third of the property. When the original suit came on for hearing the Subordinate Judge awarded the appellant 180rs. a month, of which two-thirds were to be payable by the respondent and one-third by her own son. The High Court, on appeal, felt themselves bound to take cognisance of the partition suit, which had meanwhile been concluded, and they decided that the appellant's allowance should be 150 rs. per month, to be payable entirely out of her son's portion of the estate and not from that of the respondent's. From that judgment the present appeal was instituted. The arguments were not concluded when their Lordships rose for the day.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS PICTET, Retired List H.M. Indian Army, writes to the *Morning Post*, this week, to point out where, as a matter fact, the shoe really pinches in what concerns India's foreign trade and currency :—

"Personally," he says, "I have strong claims to a hearing, this being a subject I have been actively combatting for a considerable time past. The columns of several of your contemporaries will bear witness to that. Now, the official returns will show you in the clearest manner that, compared with all other countries, England practically monopolises India's export trade, and equally so her imports. England's fiscal relations with the entire world are regulated and discharged in the simplest of all ways, in terms of gold. India has irregularly, unofficially, been importing great quantities of gold, in addition to silver ; both are hoarded to an extent almost beyond belief. Gold has accumulated there to more than £110,000,000, and is neither under control nor utilised in any way, except for ornaments and hoarding. Silver needs to be disbursed in the proportion of about £4,500,000 to £5,000,000 per mensem for internal purposes. Could the native population be induced to bank their savings, the internal disbursement of silver might continue undeterred, but the yearly imports of that metal would be very much less. India having now a reserve of upwards of £110,000,000 of gold, nothing in the world could be imagined more easy than for the Supreme Government to adopt measures for utilising that gold, in meeting all outward engagements, by straightway adopting a dual currency gold to a limited extent and strictly under control, and made simply to cover all outward remittances (just as you find a Bank of England note covered and payable in gold at your will and pleasure), and silver for internal purposes. India would at one stroke put an end to the loss in exchange, and would meet her outward engagements, just as England does, in terms of gold. Thereupon, and from that time forth, whatever the appreciation of silver there in rupees might ultimately attain, any loss or depreciation of that metal would confine itself to internal affairs. The time must come when the very instinct of that vast population will appreciate the drawbacks of hoarding. If the £350,000,000 of accumulated silver should experience difficulty in the future, every consideration will be given to alleviating it, but do not encourage any more importation ; if we do, we are blameful, and our positions as rulers of India requires that we shall realise that fact, and prove equal to it to."

NEWS OF STANLEY.

AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday (February 25th), General Strachey presiding, Sir Francis De Winton stated, in reply to Sir George Bowen, who inquired for the latest news from Stanley, and where he is now supposed to be, that the Emin Relief Committee had never kept anything back from the public, but they had always endeavoured to confine themselves to actual facts, and to avoid countenancing any sensational rumours. Many rumours had been circulated about Stanley. He had been assassinated three or four times ; but this the Committee did know, that he was at Uronia on Aug. 17 last, near to the place where Major Barttlelot was murdered. From there he sent a messenger down to Stanley Falls, to Tippoo Tip, to announce his arrival, and to state that he would remain there for ten days, and afterwards take up the remnants of Major Barttelot's rear-guard, with the intention of going back to Emin Pasha. He might mention that he did not think there was a shadow of foundation in the report that had lately appeared in the public press from Lieutenant Baerts, that Stanley had neither the men, money, nor means to accomplish his journey. According to the latest information available, Stanley was going to leave Uronia on Aug. 28, and that being so, he should reach Wadelai about Nov. 17. It was thought that the explorer might return between Unyoro and Uganda—a route he was well acquainted with, and one he had already referred to in his book on "The Dark Continent." On the other hand, if he heard of the troubles consequent on the action of the Germans, and the enmity of the natives to Emin Pasha, he might work his way eastward and follow the route which Mr. Thompson took, coming out on one side of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Stanley, in his opinion, was probably on his way down to the East Coast ; but, when the letters arrived in England, they would all be relieved of further anxiety on the matter. (Hear, hear.) The Imperial British East African Company had a caravan advancing along Mr. Thompson's route to Wadelai, to meet Stanley ; but at least a month, if not six weeks, had been lost owing to the detention of the letters.

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SIR EDWARD WATKIN AND THE CONGRESS.

THE following letter appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Wednesday, February 27th :—

Sir,—In the 'interview' which Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P., had with one of your representatives, shortly after his return from India, he declared that the agitation being carried on in India—an agitation, be it remembered, for moderate constitutional change, conducted in a constitutional manner—was so carried on by the aid of Russian gold. Your representative, as well he might be, was amazed at this assertion. He asked Sir Edward if he referred to the Congressionists, and Sir Edward replied, 'I do.'

As the agent of the Congress in this country, I wrote most courteously to Sir Edward, asking him to favour me with the names of the Congressionists who received Russian gold, and the circumstances under which the gold was paid, telling him also why I presumed to call him to account. I waited a long time for a reply : none came. I sent a reminder. Sir Edward's secretary informed me that Sir Edward was on the Continent. A fortnight passed. I wrote again. This evening I received a statement from Mr. Sheath, of London Bridge Station, S.E., to the effect that Sir Edward declines to say anything in reply to my letters, alleging that he has not the honour of my acquaintance. The allegation may be corret ; but neither did Sir Edward possess the honour of the acquaintance of my friends whom he slandered.

Lord John Russell, when, in 1853, he chalked 'No Popery' on the walls of Parliament and ran away, was a brave man compared to this baronet and M.P., who cherishes such strange notions of what is fair that he can slander a number of his fellow-subjects in a far-off land, and, when asked for proof, decline to give an answer.

I also was in India at the same time as Sir Edward Watkin. Unlike Sir Edward, I attended Congress meetings and mixed with Congressmen. He, so far as I have heard, did neither. I challenge him to prove his assertion. More than that, I declare, from what I saw and heard while in India last year, as well as from my nearly twenty years'experience of India and the Indian people, that a more atrocious libel was never uttered than that to which Sir Edward Watkin gave expression when he said that the Congress was supported by Russian gold. Lord Dufferin would not talk of the Congress in this silly way. The ex-Viceroy has ever been ready to assert that there is much in the Congress movement which deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of the authorities : this, too, while he takes exception to certain matters respecting which, I believe, he is misinformed. Mr. Gladstone supplies a fitting term in which to describe Sir Edward Watkin's charge : the charge is a 'fabrication of iniquity.'

The matter will not be allowed to rest where Sir Edward Watkin would like to leave it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,—WM. DIGBY, Agent in England of the Indian National Congress.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE THOUGHT-READER.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND'S long talked-of meeting with General Boulanger has at length taken place. The thought-reader met the General on Feb. 25, at Count Dillon's house at Neully. The experiments which Mr. Cumberland performed with the General were interesting and extraordinary. After the usual preliminary experiments of finding hidden objects, Mr. Cumberland asked General Boulanger to think of the number of days, weeks, months, or years that M. Tirard would, in his opinion, remain in power. To this request the General replied, "I cannot concentrate my thoughts upon a man who, in my idea, is non-existent." Mr. Cumberland then asked, "Will you think of the number of days, weeks, months, or years you give M. Carnot to remain at the Elysee President of the Republic ?" To this the General replied, "Oh, certainly." Mr. Cumberland then took the General by the hand and at once wrote down the figure 3, which was incorrect. After a moment he again wrote 3, and finally 6, to which the word "months" was added. General Boulanger remarked, "That is quite right, but why did you write 3 ? I did not think of it, I assure you." Mr. Cumberland responded, "I cannot do otherwise than put down the impression I receive. Perhaps it is a prophecy." "Perhaps it is," said the General, "but let us halve it, and say four months and a half, which, after all, may be long enough." And then, continuing in a joking way, he added, "And now, Mr. Cumberland, since you know my thoughts about the President of the Republic, I think the least you can do is to go and ask M. Carnot to let you read his thoughts, and ask him what duration of power he gives me." The most remarkable experiment, perhaps, was the final one, in which the thought-reader asked the General to imagine he was once more in active service, and at the head of an army which he wished to move to a certain place on the Continent. For this purpose a map of Europe was placed upon the table. Mr. Cumberland withdrew for some minutes into the adjoining room, while the General studied the map, and chose his route. When summoned back the thought-reader was blindfolded, and then taking the General by the hand, he very slowly traced with a pencil on the map most accurately the route thought of by the General. It began at Paris, and ended at Stuttgart, surrounding this latter town, which in imagination the General had fixed on to besiege.

SAD DEATH OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.

THE Thames police noticed a corpse floating up the river with the tide, opposite Wapping, about four o'clock on Feb. 24. Inspector Lilley, who superintended the landing of the body, found it to be that of a well-dressed elderly man. After it had been conveyed to the Wapping Mortuary the clothing was removed and searched. A visiting card, a signed cheque, and various papers were found in the pockets tending to show that the deceased was Lieutenant-Colonel Clare, lately residing in apartments in Duke Street, St. James's. Colonel Clare had served a long period in the Native Bengal Infantry, and was retired in September 1886. He had been unaccountably absent from his appointment since the beginning of December. A circumstance that had caused his friends considerable alarm was the fact that his final departure was simultaneous with the removal of a carbine from the house. On Jan. 8 a carbine containing an exploded cartridge, and believed to be identical with the missing one, was found in the Thames, near Waterloo Pier, and retained by the river police. The presence of carbine cartridges in the deceased's pockets supplied another link in the chain of evidence. To identify the features was impossible ; they were almost effaced, possibly by a carbine discharge.

THE LATE GENERAL WALKER.

BY the death of Major-General William Walker, late commandant of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, which occurred on the 21st ult., at 42, Albany-street, Edinburgh, the Army has lost another gallant Crimean officer. Major-General Walker entered the Army in December, 1813, as ensign, and rose by rapid steps to the rank of major-general, which he obtained after being in the service 34 years. He joined the Turkish Contingent when it was first raised, and served with it throughout the Crimean war and subsequent breaking up of the force, for which he received the Fourth Class of the Medjidieh and the Turkish medal. While holding his captain's rank the deceased officer served in India with the force under Major Honner against the Wagheers in 1859, and was the officer that commanded the ambush at Pastor on December 19, 1859, when about 600 of the Wagheers were captured. He also commanded the troops at Okamundel in 1860 and 1861. His commissions bore the following dates—lieutenant, 1846 ; captain, 1856 ; major, 1863 ; lieutenant-colonel, 1869 ; colonel, 1874 ; and major-general, 1877, in which year he retired on full pay.

THE Baptist missionares in Orissa, writes a home paper, will shortly be joined by a young and enterprising fellow-worker in the person of Mr. Thomas Rutland, who left England on February 28 in the India for Berhampore. Mr. Rutland has been a devoted missionary in the west of London and other places at home, and he goes to India admirably trained in the duties likely to devolve on him. He is well known to the people of Bayswater and Paddington, and on Saturday last he bade them good-bye in a short but earnest address at Westbourne-park Chapel. He said that he thought the best way to convert the heathen was not only to preach Christianity but to live up to it, and that he is prepared to endeavour to do. Dr. Clifford availed himself of the opportunity which the occasion afforded of severely criticising some of Mr. Caine's statements about the failure of missions in India, and pointed out the difficulties which beset missionary enterprise in the East. Mr. Rutland, he said, will have to acquaint himself with what the heathen has got already before he can hope to put something better in its place, and he will have to teach native India that Christianity is a reality just as he has learnt to understand that the English Government is a reality. Mr. Rutland goes forth with a conviction that missionary work is the grandest and the noblest to which man can put his hand.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 26.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt R F Johnson, from the Seconded List, to be Maj vice J D Kirwan, placed on half-pay.

The undermentioned Officers to be Capts :—

Lieut F L Powell, in succession to Maj R F Johnson, who is holding an extra-regimental appointment.

Capt M M Weekes, from the Seconded List, vice C W Kellie, retired.

Lieut W W Griffin, upon the Seconded List.

Lieut W V T Duhan, vice C W Gordon, retired.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieuts on agmentation :—

T S Mitchens, J H Hardcastle, H J Brock, A F R Thomson, C E D Budworth, W C B Farmer, P Y Redfern, F T Oldham, N F Gordon, C F Templer, A H Goldie, A C Williams, W H Hunt, H B Chatteris, C F B shop, A A Boggs, A Forbes, E Barnes, G G Woods, A N Colquhoun, G E Reid, R C Coates, C C Nootl, W G Blanford, F C Poole, H A D Simpson-Falkie, vice D M Farquhar, deceased ; H M Barnes, vice C E English, seconded ; R S Hardman, vice M M Weekes, seconded ; G F Dixon, vice C S Meeres, seconded ; R A Craig, vice A R Braid, seconded ; C A Neave, vice F R M de Butts, seconded ; H E Vallentin, vice A Stokes, promoted ; G G Boyle, vice E Tinker, promoted ; J E Bruce, vice C G Neish, promoted ; W A C Pilkington, vice L G W Milles, placed upon half-pay ; E H B Craster, vice A S Hoole, resigned ; J A Robson, vice J L Parker, seconded ; A U Stockley, vice H L Coney, placed upon half-pay ; A G Crocker, vice A M C Dale, promoted ; H G F Geary, vice C Jersey, promoted ; H M Thomas, vice L P Carden, promoted ; G G K Duff, vice W C Hunter-Blair, promoted ; E C Sandars, vice G E Benson, promoted ; H J Eaton Evans, vice R C O Stuart, promoted ; H F Dawson, vice N W H du Boulay, promoted; J D Sherer, vice E M Perceval, promoted; J Quain, vice H S Horne, promoted ; F C A Parsons, vice C G Oldfield, promoted.

Lieut M M Noble, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice D P L Birch, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut A C Currie, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice R A Kaye, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut J R Richie, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice L D Jackson, placed upon the Seconded List.

The undermentioned Lieuts have been placed upon the Seconded List for service with the Native Mountain Batteries in India :—

Lieut L H Parry, H S Langhorne, and T B Wood.

The Second Christian name of Lieut-Col Pemberton is Edmonstone, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan 8, 1889.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Qmstr and Hon Lieut W Holohan, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to be Qmstr, vice Hon Capt J S Cooper, retired.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Qmstr and Hon. Lieut T Hornby, from the Manchester Regt, to be Qmstr, vice Hon Capt J Gage, retired.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surg.-Maj. J. Leader is granted retired pay.

Surg. H.V. Dillon to retire upon temporary half-pay.

HALF PAY.

Maj. W. H. Daniel, from the East Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

MEMORANDUM.

Col. C. B. Le Mesurier, C. B., R. A., has retired from the Service, on retired pay and compensation, under Article 90-1 of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 15, 1887.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols of the Indian Staff Corps to be Cols :—

H S Stewart, Madras—dated Dec 4, 1888 ; W E Forbes, Bengal ; S S Jacob, Bombay ; F W Major, Bombay—dated Dec 10, 1888 ; W Barron, Bengal ; W J W Muir, Bengal ; C W Godfrey, Bombay ; C T Lane, Bengal ; W S Brooke, Bengal ; R Bullock, Madras ; E S Ludlow, CIE, Madras ; H L Nutt, Bombay ; A W Foord, Madras ; H A Hammond. Madras ; C J B Harris, Madras—dated Dec 11, 1888.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols to be Cols :—

H J Woodward, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

F J Tidmarsh, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)

Lieut-Col W H Daniel, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

THE GARNET'S CAPTURES.

Notice is given that the distribution of prize money for the captures by Her Majesty's ship Garnet, is specified below. The following are the shares due to individuals in the several classes :—

One dhow, name unknown, and eighteen slaves, one canoe, and one slave, captured Nov. 24 and 27, 1887.—Flag, £3 3s. ; captain, £9 2s. 9d. ; second class, £2 2s. 7d. ; third class, £1 17s. 3d. ; fourth class £1 12s fifth class, £1 1s 5d ; sixth class, 12s 11d ; seventh class, 10s 8d ; eight class, 7s 5d ; ninth class, 4s 2d; tenth class 2s 1d ; eleventh class, 1s.

One dhow, name unknown, dhow Dan, one slave, and eighteen slaves, captured 25th and 31st Jan and 3rd and 6th Feb, 1888—Flag, £9 13s 7d ; captain, £28 1s 7d ; second class, £6 9s 6d ; third class, £5 13s 3d ; fourth class, £4 17s ; fifth class, £3 4s 9d ; sixth class £1 18s 11d ; seventh class. £1 12s 4d ; eighth class, £1 2s 7d ; ninth class, 12s 11d ; tenth class, 6s 5d ; eleventh class, 3s 2d.

One dhow, Batela or Betela, and one slave, one dhow, Fathei Kheir, and three slaves, one dhow, name unknown, and forty-one slaves, captured 16th, 22nd, and 29th March, 1888—Flag, £19 14s 8d ; captain, £57 4s 7d ; second class, £13 2s 1d ; third class, £11 9s 3d ; fourth class, £9 16s 6d ; fifth class, £6 10s 11d ; sixth class, £3 18s 6d ; seventh class, £3 5s 6d ; eighth class, £2 5s 10d ; ninth class, £1 6s 2d ; tenth class, 13s 1d ; eleventh class, 6s 6d.

One dhow, name unknown, and eleven slaves, one dhow, Hongari, one dhow, name unknown, captured 4th, 11th, and 14th April, 1888.—Flag, £7 3s 11d ; captain, £20 17s 7d ; second class, £4 13s 2d ; third class, £4 1s 6d ; fourth class, £3 19s 11d ; fifth class, £2 6s 7d ; sixth class, £1 8s ; seventh class, £1 3s 3d ; eighth class, 16s 3d ; ninth class, 9s 3d ; tenth class, 4s 7d ; eleventh class, 2s 3d.

One slave, one dhow. name unknown, one dhow, unknown, one dhow, name unknown, and eighty-nine slaves, captured 3rd, 17th, 22nd, and 29th May, 1888 :—Flag, £19 19s 11d ; captain, £57 19s 9d ; second class, £12 19s 2d ; third class, £11 6s 8d ; fourth class, £9 14s 3d ; fifth class, £6 9s 7 d ; sixth class, £3 17s 9d ; seventh class, £3 4s 9d ; eighth class, £2 5s 4d ; ninth class, £1 5s 10d ; tenth class, 12s 11d ; eleventh class, 6s 5d.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, March 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.	
Mr H M Bird, B.	Lt W J Underwood, BRA.
Mr W J Guthrie, B.	Capt W E Evans-Gordon, M S C.
Mr R G McDonnell, B.	
Capt H W Duperier, B, RE.	Col C F James, Bo S C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr P Gray, B, 7 mo.	Mr J J Morris, 2 mo.
Mr A Forbes, B, 6 mo.	Col E W C H Miller, M SC, 6 mo.
Mr C R Hawkins, B 2 mo.	
Maj S C Turner, B RE, 6 mo.	Maj A R F Dorward, M RE, 247 days.
Maj G L Eliot, B SC, 6 mo	Mr E Gray, Bo, 1 mo.
Capt L G Robarts, B SC, 6 mo.	Lieut-Col T M Ward, Bo SC, 6 mo.
Capt H M P Hawkes, BSC 6 mo.	Capt E V P Monteith, Bo SC, 6 mo.
Capt A H Wilmes, B SC, 3 mo.	Lieut C H C Heyman, Bo SC, 6 mo.
Surg W Conry, B 6 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A G Hobart-Hampden, B.	Capt A W T Radcliffe BS C.
Mr H E T Keelan, B.	Col J H Prendergast, MS C.
Mr C F Fletcher, B.	
Mr C A Owen, B.	Mr J K Spencer, Bo.
Capt A Adye, B SC,	Lt-Col W Laing, Bo Inf.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Subjoined is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who were successful at the Competitive Examination held at Burlington House on February 11 and following days. Sixty-eight candidates competed for ten appointments, and all were reported qualified :—

	Marks.		Marks.
F R Ozzard	3550	C M Moore	3270
A R S Anderson ...	3440	J T Calvert	3200
Edgar Jennings ...	3440	A E Hendley	3200
T M Stiles.....	3380	W S P Ricketts.....	3190
G W Jenny	3355	C T Hudson	3170

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Memorandum relating to the various classes of instruction which officers of the Indian army are permitted to attend while on leave in England :—

1. An officer of the Indian army who is desirous of joining any of the undermentioned classes of instruction must send a separate written application, postage prepaid, to the Military Secretary, India Office, London, S. W. In his application he should state the nature and period of his leave. Each candidate will receive an acknowledgement of the receipt of his application, and when the candidates have been selected he will be informed whether it has been granted or refused.

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Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 22s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion ; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strengthening. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating commencement* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Ulcers of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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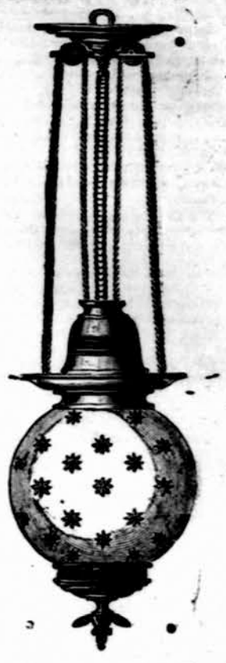
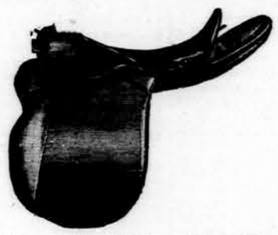


SADDLES FOR  DISTRICT USE.

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